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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Axis Immobile in Libya; Sayre Asks Spiritual Unity; Propagandist Sentenced

The World's Day—April 10, 1942

The War: No Axis Advance in Libya

Africa: An indication that the heralded Axis offensive against the British in Libya has not yet begun was contained in British dispatches stating that Axis armies had remained stationary during the past two days without attempting to approach the British forward positions. Localized fighting continued, with the British reporting they took the initiative in this action.

Mediterranean: British submarines sank four more Axis ships, including two schooners and two supply ships carrying material to Axis armies in Libya, the British announced.

Russia: Continuing Russian attacks were reported in most sectors of the Eastern Front, but no significent changes in battle lines were indicated.

Philippines: Wireless communication with Cebu Island, 350 miles south of Manila, was suspended as a Japanese fleet of five warships and 10 other vessels was believed to have begun an invasion. An American destroyer sank one of the five warships.

Indian Ocean: Old British airplane carrier Hermes was reported by the British Admiralty sunk by Japanese bombers in addition to the two cruisers sunk yesterday. Japanese claim an even greater triumph.

National: Sayre Cites Spiritual Unity Need

Neither superior man power nor superior matériel will win the war unless the United Nations establish an indissoluble spiritual unity based on determination to rebuild the world upon moral foundations, Francis B. Sayre, High Commissioner to the Philippines, declared in New York. [Page 8.]

More airplanes are being produced by the United States "now" than by Germany, Japan, Italy, and all the conquered together, United States Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan said at a Jefferson Day banquet in Royal Oak, Mich.

Two district presidents of the United Mine Workers of America resigned from the Kentucky State Council of the C. I. O.—Ed J. Morgan, State regional director of the C. I. O. and President of U. M. W. A. District 23, and Sam Caddy, President of the State Council and of District 30.

Washington: Hudson Sentenced for Contempt

Charles B. Hudson, Omaha, Neb., propagandist opposing the United States war effort, was sentenced in Washington, D. C., District Court for contempt of court as the Justice Department investigated his activities. [Page 8.]

Voluntary registration for all women 18 to 65 is under consideration, President Roosevelt disclosed, as a possible means of mobilizing man power for war industries. [Page 1.]

The Federal Housing Authority has exhausted its $300,000,000 mortgage insurance authorization and under Title VI is not making any commitments, it was announced; it is accepting applications, however, and these will be held until Congress acts on a request for additional authority.

President Roosevelt told his press conference that the Government is working on a program to prevent serious inflation but gave no details. Vice-President Wallace, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Federal Reserve Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, and Budget Director Harold Smith met at the White House in an unannounced conference which might have considered anti-inflation measures.

New England: Navy Ship Accidentally Damaged

A Navy cargo vessel was hit by an accidentally discharged torpedo in Narragansett Bay. Eight crew members were injured. [Page 2.]

United States Senator James M. Tunnell (D) of Delaware told the Maine Democratic Convention that defense workers are averaging far more than 40 hours of work a week. [Page 2.]

Manufacturers are far less concerned with profits than with winning the war, according to Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric Company. [Page 2.]

Bethlehem Steel Company established a joint labor-and-management committee at Fore River shipyard to insure 100 per cent war production. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Quisling Arrests Four Bishops

Four Norwegian bishops were reported arrested by the pro-German Quisling government, who presented an ultimatum to 1,100 other Norwegian clergymen to rescind their resignations or face being ruled out of the church. [Page 7.]

Three Germans were sentenced to capital punishment for food law violations, while 17 other "black marketeers" were sent to hard labor for up to seven years, a Swiss newspaper reported.

Vichy decision on full "collaboration" with Germany was reported awaited in Occupied France as reports spread that Nazi pressure had been increased. [Page 6.]

In Canada: Government to Set Grocery Prices

Prices of groceries in a number of categories are to be forced down to normal levels under a Government decree fixing prices beginning April 13. [Page 7.]

Prince Bernhard, husband of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, arrived in Canada from England.

Americas: Uruguay to Elect President Nov. 29

Uruguay's Council of State voted unanimously that the Government should hold a Presidential election Nov. 29.

With the word "diplomats" painted on its side, the Spanish liner Cabo Buena Esperanza sailed from Montevideo for Europe with German and Italian diplomats ousted from Uruguay. Other Axis diplomats from Paraguay failed to arrive and the ship sailed without them.

President Receives Pétain Speeches

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—A compendium of speeches made by Marshal Philippe Pétain since June, 1940, was presented to President Roosevelt today by the French Ambassador, who said it would enlighten the Chief Executive on the general principles M. Pétain was following as head of the Vichy Government.

The envoy, Gaston Henry-Haye, said the Marshal had inscribed the book with a word of thanks "for the understanding the President has showed on several occasions for the situation of France."

The Ambassador said he had discussed again with Mr. Roosevelt the question of feeding his countrymen as well as French war prisoners in Germany.

Only indirectly, he said, was there mention of a protest he delivered to the State Department yesterday, on behalf of his Government, at the establishment of an American Consulate in French equatorial Africa, which is controlled by the Free French.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Warning Given Against Landing Of Axis Agents

General Miles urges the public to keep sharp eye for any persons from subs operating near.

Sounding a warning that an attempt might be made at any time to land enemy agents from Axis submarines "operating off our shores," Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area, has issued the following statement:

"An attempt may be made to land enemy agents from Axis submarines operating off our shores. Such agents would carefully avoid attracting attention but may betray themselves through their unfamiliarity with the locality.

"If you see a strange face in an unlikely spot and have sound reason to believe the person is acting suspiciously, notify your local police at once. But good judgment and common sense should govern your actions in this matter and you should be careful not to start a spy-scare or witch-hunt."

At the same time, Rear Admiral E. J. Marquart, Commandant of the 3rd Naval District, in New York, warned of the menace of floating objects which might be enemy mines sown in New England waters.

"Suspicious objects, either afloat or washed up on beaches, must be considered dangerous, and all persons are warned to stay at least 200 yards away from them," he said. He also asked finders to "be sure to notify the local police, Army, Navy, or Coast Guard" of such objects.

Music Clubs' Head In Culture Plea

THOMASTON, Ga., April 10 (AP)—Cultural life must not be allowed to lapse during the war, Mrs. Guy Patterson Gannett, President of the National Federation of Music Clubs, declared last night.

"If the religious and cultural freedoms for which our forefathers laid down their lives are to be saved for the generations that come after us," she said in a prepared address, "we must see to it that our cultural life does not lapse while we bend our physical energies to wartime effort.

"For then we should be confronted by the danger of preserving a civilization that has nothing in it truly worth the preserving."

Mrs. Gannett's address was prepared for the annual convention of the Georgia Federation of Music Clubs. She was honor guest at a dinner.

Corregidor Continues Heroic Fight; U. S. Blue Jackets at Bataan Saved; President Backs Registering Women

Draft of women 18-65 delayed only by lack of means of listing and filing of names.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10 — President Roosevelt is seriously considering a nationwide voluntary registration of women for defense jobs, he disclosed today.

The President indicated that the chief obstacle to immediate registration is the problem of filing and sorting records. He revealed that consideration had been given to the possibility of calling for voluntary registration of all women between the ages of 18 and 65 on April 27, the day men from 45 to 64 will register, but the plan had been abandoned because of the congestion it would bring at local registration offices.

President Roosevelt's virtual indorsement of voluntary registration indicated that he is not ready to indorse his wife's plan for compulsory registration and draft of women into defense work, such as England has.

"So long as we are left to volunteer," she wrote recently in her column "we are bound to waste our capacities and to do things which are not necessary."

Drive for Volunteers

The voluntary registration, as it has been outlined by WPB officials, would be a recruiting drive for names and information about women willing to accept work or training for work, not only in the actual manufacture of goods for use by the armed forces, but in raising and processing foodstuffs and in maintaining civilian defense services.

The drive would be carried out most vigorously in areas where labor stringencies already exist and where the withdrawal of men into military service will add an additional strain on the labor available.

The WPB has generally taken the position that compulsory registration of women is not yet needed in the United States, but British experience is being studied in preparation for every eventuality. Compulsory registration of women was instituted in Great Britain a year and a half after the beginning of the war.

The decision as to whether

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

"No army has ever done so much with so little"

—Gen. Douglas MacArthur

U. S. Army Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing

MacArthur Echoes World's Tribute to Heroes of Bataan

MELBOURNE, April 10 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, hero of Bataan's first successful defense, said today of the defenders of Bataan: "The Bataan force went out as it would have wished—fighting to the end of its flickering, forlorn hope.

"No army has ever done so much with so little.

"Nothing became it more than its last hour of trial and agony.

"To the weeping mothers of its dead I only say that the sacrifice halo of Jesus of Nazareth has descended upon their sons and that God has taken them unto himself."

This tribute to Bataan's defenders was read to newspapermen from a ruled sheet of paper on which the words were written in pencil in the General's own hand.

[In the above pictures, top, one of the fox holes of Bataan: Left to right, Capt. S. W. Little, Sergeant John G. Graham, Lieut. P. W. Frutiger, and Corporal R. L. Carter are taking cover from flying shrapnel. Below, A hero—not once, but three times, Private, First Class, Avon Sherman of the Signal Corps has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. He is at left, with Lieut. H. H. Roberts as they partook of freshly cooked doughnuts. Filipino brothers-in-arms are at right.]

U. S. torpedo boats sink Japanese warship off Cebu—British plane carrier lost.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatchrs of the Associated Press and other sources

The flag is still flying over Corregidor, Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright told his President.

At the same time the United States Navy announced in Washington that most of an estimated 3,500 Marines and bluejackets in the original American forces in the Bataan sector of the Philippines are presumed to have been evacuated to the fortress island of Corregidor.

They were removed under cover of darkness when collapse of peninsula defenses appeared imminent.

The gallant defenders are subjected to continuous bombing from overhead and shelling from the south coast of Manila Bay and Bataan. They did not reply to the latter for fear of shelling some of the 36,000 defenders of Bataan that might be scattered around the shore. But little material damage was reported. Japanese said fighting on Bataan continued, but General Wainwright reported it had ceased.

Some 350 miles to the south United States torpedo boats met a Japanese convoy of five warships and 10 transports heading for Cebu island. They sank one of the warships, without being able to stop invasion of the island.

In the Indian Ocean, the operations of the American flying fortresses which recently appeared off the Andamans and Rangoon still remained obscure. Japanese bombers sank the old aircraft carrier Hermes, first of all Britain's carriers and accommodating only some 20 planes, as against 60 or 70 on the other 10 or 12 carriers in the British navy. The vessel was 23 years old. Nevertheless, added to the two heavy cruisers sunk by Japanese bombers off Ceylon the previous day and possibly others, the outlook for the great struggle for the Indian Ocean is hardly favorable.

The British are compelled to take what satisfaction they can in scoring "near misses" against a Japanese carrier. The Japanese claim the sinking of two more cruisers, the damaging of another, the sinking of a destroyer, a patrol vessel and six other ships and the downing of 46 aircraft, none of which losses has yet been confirmed by the British Admiralty.

Absence of air protection is also the complaint in Burma, where the Japanese are within 30 miles of the Burma oil fields and are harassing the British

The only point at which something approaching air superiority has been obtained by the allies is in Northern Australia, but even there, according to Lieut. Gen. Brett, air chief and deputy commander under General MacArthur, there is insufficient equipment to organize an offensive.

Sunk Off Cebu:

The War Department reported today that American torpedo boats sank a Japanese cruiser off Cebu in the central Philippines but that on the Bataan Peninsula fighting apparently had ceased.

The cruiser reported sunk was one of a fleet of five warships and ten transports which the War Department said apparently comprised an invasion fleet landing troops in Cebu.

The fleet was attacked by the torpedo boats, which had dealt effective blows to the foe before being transferred south from the main fighting front.

The communiqué failed to state whether the invasion landing was being made only at the city of Cebu, second only to Manila in size and importance, or also on the island of the same name. The city is about 350 air miles south of Manila.

The War Department said that Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright in a message to President Roosevelt had expressed appreciation of the

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Bond and Stamp Pledge Drive Begins in Bay State April 19

A State-wide War Bond Pledge drive—part of a nationwide campaign in which about 48,000,000 income-receiving persons will be asked to pledge themselves to the regular purchase of United States War Bonds and Stamps—will begin rolling in Massachusetts on Patriots Day, April 19, and continue through May 5.

The campaign is expected to snowball War Bond sales to a new and steady hign within the next few months, and every wage-earner in the country will be asked to sign a pledge for regular investment in the savings bonds.

The starting day of the drive in the Bay State will mark the 167th anniversary of the "shot heard 'round the world." Vermont already has signified its intention of starting its campaign on the same date, and it is possible that other New England States will fall in line.

At the appointed hour, the greatest fund-raising drive on record will get under way in obtaining a voluntary pledge from every income-earning citizen to aid in financing America's war cost by the systematic and regular purchase of United States War Bonds and Stamps.

No worker will be overlooked. Systematically, block by block in the cities and towns, and mile by mile in the rural areas, a vast army of Minutemen and women will see that every income receiver is pledged to bond and stamp purchases on a regular and continuing basis.

This money, lent to the Government in time of war, will go to buy the food, the guns, the tanks, the ships and planes, the ammunition and supplies, and to bridge the oceans so vital for the support of the Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Corps in the total war in which the United States is now engaged against the Axis powers.

The pledge for the opening week of the campaign will be: "Give Our Boys the Edge—Sign Your Pledge."

In preparation for the Bay State drive, a committee representing newspapers, radio, outdoor advertising, retail store publicity, industrialists, advertising men, and others, met at the Parker House yesterday under Chairman Lester B. Hawes. It was pointed out by Mr. Hawes that in this campaign not one dollar will be spent for publicity.

Cartoon: Page 4.

Strategy: Allies and Axis in Shift of Plans?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in Australia, April 10

In the light of recent developments it would now seem justifiable to make the following conclusions and observations about enemy strategy and military positions, remembering always that he may still be capable of some complicated surprises.

While the latest Japanese exploits in the Bataan Peninsula and the Indian Ocean are unavoidably impressive, they themselves evidence the heavy compulsion that the Axis is under to strive for a knockout blow this year.

It seems reasonable to assume now that the basic Axis strategy will be an attempt to join German and Japanese hands in the Middle East through the juncture of a German land drive through the Caucasus and a Japanese naval drive around India.

India's Crucial Role

India looms increasingly as the crucial point with Australia very possibly becoming a secondary front, important primarily as a base for harassing the Japanese flank, but relatively unlikely now to become a major objective for enemy attack.

[Military commentators and authorities are by no means unanimous in their opinion about Japan's basic strategy in the Far East. One school of thought holds Japan has no intention of bypassing Australia at this time, and is merely biding its time before seeking to eliminate the threat which an unconquered Australia must present to future operations. W. E. Lucas in a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor on April 7 pointed out that constant air attacks on

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Half-century background of unrest in India: Page 6.

Germans Warn Brest

By the Associated Press

Vichy, April 10

German authorities notified the city of Brest on the English Channel today to be ready for a proclamation of a state of siege without advance notice. The order is believed due to French subversive activities, rather than to possible invasion.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP) President Roosevelt said today that he had had reports of progress from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Harry L. Hopkins, American Chairman of the Anglo-American Munitions Assignment Board, who are on a special mission in London. He gave no hint what the reports contained.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—Underlying the discussions on military strategy and supply which United States Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall and Harry Hopkins are having with British military and political leaders in London is the fact that a new phase in the war now has been reached.

Coming at the moment when Bataan has fallen, when the naval threat to India across the Bay of Bengal is daily becoming graver, when the Middle Eastern forces are taking up positions in preparation for a major clash, when spring means that the zero hour is near on the Russian front and may not be far off in Western Europe as well—Anglo-American discussions can hardly fail to result in major decisions on the world-wide grand strategy of the United Nations.

After lengthy conversations with Prime Minister Winston Churchill in which Mr. Hopkins took part, General Marshall spent most of his time here with British Service chiefs.

At an important luncheon conference yesterday, General Marshall with Vice-Admiral Robert L.

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Nehru Rallies Indians to 'Uttermost' Defense

NEW DELHI, India, April 10 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru told Indians today that their duty, "whatever the results of negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps," was to "serve and defend India to the uttermost."

The influential leader of the All-India Congress Party made his exhortation to his countrymen in opening a campaign to rally Indians to the defense of their country

Reports were heard, however, of fresh hitches in Sir Stafford's negotiations. Certain members of the All-India Congress Party Working Committee were said to have found changes in the original British proposals unsatisfactory now that these have been fully explained. The Committee's final decision is expected soon.

After long talks with the British envoy, Mr. Nehru conferred last night with Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal emissary.

The Congress Party was reported yesterday to have indicated its readiness to accept Britain's modified offer—a national government for India now, with an Indian in the vital office of Defense Minister, and Dominion status later.

The All-India Moslem League, strongest voice of the Moslem minority, was said today to be ready to associate itself with a national government also, provided its people were given an effective share of power and authority.

Saying that many Indians abroad had expressed the desire to return home, Mr. Nehru declared, "It is the duty of every Indian who can do so to return," and "I trust that those in authority will facilitate this return."

He did not say whether he referred to Indian Army units.

"Let each one of us stick to the post of duty," he urged, "whatever befalls. . . There is going to be no evacuation for us from this dear country of ours or from one place to another."

A Reuters report received in London said that the All India Congress Party had rejected British proposals for Indian independence.

The dispatch said that Sir Stafford Cripps called a press conference for noon, tomorrow and was expected then to announce the final result of his mission as bearer of the British offer.

He has not yet received the reply of the Moslem League, second largest of the Indian parties.

U. S. Senator Tunnell at Maine Convention Pays Tribute to Defense Workers

'Wild' Torpedo Hits Navy Ship, Injures Eight

NEWPORT, R. I., April 10 (AP)—A torpedo ran wild a distance of almost six miles in Narragansett Bay, struck and damaged the Navy cargo vessel Capella and injured eight of her crew, some seriously, the Navy disclosed today.

The incident occurred last evening, when a short-circuit in a safety switch caused the unscheduled discharge of the torpedo from a motor torpedo boat, which was engaged in practice exercises.

The explosion of the missile against the side of the 4,070-ton cargo ship shook houses along the shore.

Navy tugs assisted the damaged vessel to shoal water as she was settling by the stern. The injured men were taken to the Newport Naval Hospital by motor torpedo boats.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Advertising Club Aids U. S. Coast Guard Recreational Fund

Members of the Boston Advertising Club held their annual dinner-dance at the Copley-Plaza last night, the net proceeds, $1,500, being turned over to the Welfare and Recreational Fund of the First Naval District of the United States Coast Guard. Seated at the unusual head table—a wharf, complete with life preservers, running lights, and landing ladder—were, left to right: Lieut. Commander S. F. Porter, U. S. C. G.; Mrs. Porter; Capt. Ed. H. Smith, Commander of the Greenland Patrol, U. S. C. G.; Mrs. Smith; John C. Nicodemus, President of the Club; Mrs. Nicodemus; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Mrs. Tobin; Mrs. C. G. Roemer; Capt. C. G. Roemer, District C. G. Officer, First Naval District; Mrs. Fellows; Harold E. Fellows, Chairman of the Dinner Committee; Mrs. Morine; Lieut. Commander L. H. Morine of Captain Roemer's Staff, U. S. C. G.

52 Indicted For Violation Of Draft Law

War Activities in New England

"Draft Dodgers" Indicted—In Portland, Maine, a Federal Grand Jury, sitting for the first time in the Pine Tree State since United States entered the war, has returned 52 indictments involving violation of the Selective Service Act.

Following the indictments, U. S. District Attorney John D. Clifford, Jr., promised that he would prosecute such "draft dodgers," vigorously. He also requested all citizens, as a "patriotic duty," to report any cases with which they may be acquainted.

"It is possible," Mr. Clifford said, "that there are a few hovered on the ways in two have valid excuse for their failure to comply with the provisions of the law." Such persons should report to their local Draft Boards or to his office, he added.

More Launchings Scheduled—A destroyer and a submarine hovered on the ways in tow shipyards today, straining at the launching chains. At the Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine, the U. S. S. Chevalier, one of the latest type destroyers, named for the late Lieut. Com. Godfrey DeCourcelles Chevalier, formerly of Medford, Mass., will be launched tomorrow morning, the First Naval District Headquarters announced. Mrs. Marguerite Jackson Chevalier, of Baltimore, Md., widow of the former naval aviator, will sponsor the destroyer.

Next Wednesday, the submarine Shad will be launched at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. Sponsor will be Miss Priscilla Alden Dudley, daughter of Capt. Sidney E. Dudley, U. S. N., Production Officer at the Navy Yard.

Many N. E. Men on Bataan—Scores of families throughout New England anxiously awaited word of the fate of loved ones numbered among those who so courageously defended the Bataan Peninsula against the Japanese invaders for so many weeks.

Among Massachusetts men last reported there are: Brig. Gen. Albert M. Jones, second in command to Lieut. Gen. John Wainwright, whose family lives in Wollaston; Lieut. Roland Saulnier, of New Bedford; Col. Irving E. Doane, of Boston; Lieut. Comm. C. Philip Christie, of Williamstown; Privates Bernard Calvi and William Gilman, both of North Adams; Privates George M. Dempsey and Francis Collettee, of Boston; and Privates Henry L. Caren, Ernest J. Ziaja, and Richard L. Leault, of Adams.

Major Nee Promoted—Maj. William F. Nee, a former Bostonian, and now a member of the General Staff Corps at Washington, has been lifted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, according to announcement by Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding the Army Ground Forces at Washington, D. C.

Colonel Nee is Chief of the Public Relations Division of the Army Ground Forces under Brig. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Chief of Staff. He was Public Relations Officer of the First Corps Area before his Washington assignment and served under Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, U. S. A. (Ret.) who now heads a Military Mission in Hawaii, and Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, both of whom commanded the First Corps Area.

Colonel Nee was Public Relations Officer of General Headquarters, and was assigned to his present post upon the reorganization of the Army on March 9.

New Public Relations Officer—Capt. George R. Macdonald, of Johnston, R. I., yesterday became Public Relations Officer at Camp Edwards, succeeding Capt. Edwin C. Gluntz, of Waterbury, Conn.

Captain Macdonald joined the Rhode Island National Guard's "Old Battery A" in 1914 and saw service on the Mexican border in 1916. He went to France in 1917 with the Yankee Division's 103rd Field Artillery regiment and was overseas more than two years serving seven months with the American Army of Occupation. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in France.

Captain Macdonald was an officer in the Rhode Island National Guard from 1923 until 1935. He was recalled to the service early this month and the Camp Edwards public Relations Office is his first assignment.

By a Staff Photographer

Charles E. Wilson

President of General Electric Company, on tour of the country, who conferred with Lynn works officials in Boston yesterday.

Wage-Hour Act Held No Brake On Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, April 10—Workers in defense industries are serving their Country with far more than 40 hours a week, some of them as much as 55 hours, United States Senator James M. Tunnell, (D) of Delaware, told the Democratic State convention which opened here today.

In a vigorous defense of the Fair Labor Standards Act, known as the Wage-Hour Law, Senator Tunnell cited Government figures to prove his contention that the law "has not prevented extensive overtime whenever such overtime is needed."

Referring to proposals in Congress and elsewhere for extension of the work-week above the basic 40-hours provided in the Wage-Hour Law, Senator Tunnell said "the protest as to the 40-hour week reduces itself to a protest as to wages entirely."

Little Hampering

"There has been and is very little hampering of the production of war materials since Dec. 7, 1941," he said.

"We find with reference to defense workers, the average weekly work hours for the month of January, 1942, in foundries and machine shops was 46.9 hours, machinery 47.1 hours, brass, bronze and copper products 46.1 hours, machine tools 55.0 hours, aircraft 48.7 hours, shipbuilding 48.2 hours, engines, turbines, etc., 51.1 hours. These figures are given to show that in defense work laborers are working more than 40 hours per week."

Senator Tunnell said that "in shipbuilding, 92.1 per cent of the yards are working 80 hours or more a week; 72.5 per cent are working 120 hours or more, and 33.3 per cent are working 160 hours or more per week."

Earlier, Arthur D. Welch, Temporary Convention Chairman, charged that Republicans, after years of "opposition and wrench-throwing," were trying to gain control of "our war effort and the peace that must follow."

Go Rest of Way

In an address prepared for the convention's opening session, Mr. Welch said: "It would be more fitting for them to agree that we (the Democrats) should go the rest of the way with the nation behind us."

Mr. Welch asserted he couldn't imagine any news which would be "of more comfort to Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini, than the news that the control of the Congress had been taken from the political party to which the President . . . belongs and had been placed, by the votes of the American people, in the hands of the party represented by Messrs. Hoover, Landon, Nye, Vandenberg, Taft and Martin.

"If that wouldn't sound like discord, disunity and a vote of lack of confidence, I don't know what would."

A movement to draft Paul C. Thurston, of Bethel, as a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination appeared blocked last night.

Although early arrivals for the biennial meeting had heard lobby talk that the Bethel man might be persuaded to run in the June primaries, a veteran leader close to him declared that Mr. Thurston, former State Highway Commission Chairman, would run only if Waterville's mayor, Paul Dundas, withdrew his announced candidacy, which Mr. Dundas apparently had no intention of doing.

New Shops Are Added in R. I. For WPA Training Programs

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10—The worker training program operated by WPA in Rhode Island has added new shops, placed courses on a 24-hour day basis and opened its doors to women applicants seeking jobs as machinists in defense industries—all within the past two weeks.

Three machine shops and three welding shops are now being run around the clock with 500 men and women enrolled. Byron F. Hopkins, State WPA Employment Director, estimates the average trainee will be able to step into an industrial job after four weeks of instruction in the new streamlined course.

Two factors caused WPA to institute its expansion program. First, the rapid conversion of many of Rhode Island's jewelry plants to defense work has thrown many jewelry workers out of jobs. Second, the new shipyard being built at Field's Point in Providence, is expected to need thousands of machinists and welders by autumn.

Sixteen women, from 20 to 35 years of age, were the first of their sex to enroll as machinists for the training. Eventually, Mr. Hopkins said, at least 100 women will be taking the courses. They will be taught to operate small bench machines, lathes, shapers and small grinders and also will be instructed in micrometer and blueprint reading. The women began their course wearing blue denim overalls which had been made by workers in the WPA sewing classes.

WPA has operated a course for machinists at a shop on Charles Street for nearly a year. Scores of "graduates" of that school are privately employed. The five new shops opened during the past fortnight are in public or leased buildings. The equipment was obtained largely from existing private training schools, some of it new and some used.

The welding courses, the first to be offered by WPA instructors here, are arranged specifically to train the students for shipyard employment. The course for each individual will be completed when he is proficient enough to pass the U. S. Navy Yard test, thus automatically becoming eligible for a job with the new shipyard at Field's Point.

School Program

The training courses being operated by the Providence School Department also have been expanded many times since the first one was opened in 1940. Eighteen classes in machine shop work now are being offered with 250 men and 60 women enrolled. Most of these shops, too, are now operating on a 24-hour basis and three more classes are to be opened soon.

Since the first class was started, the school department announced this week, 1,324 machine operators have completed the course and accepted jobs in war industry.

Most colorful student now learning to operate the machines in the school program is W. Washington Dove. Mr. Dove was born in England and came to this country in 1889. For 42 years he taught arts and crafts in the Providence schools, retiring on a pension in 1936.

"I want to get into something that will help win the war," he said modestly, "and I don't think I'll be denied this opportunity."

Others in the school classes are from 18 to 70 years old.

Shipyard Work

Meanwhile work on the shipyard in Providence, first large shipyard in this city in decades, is well underway and the contractor is working on a schedule calling for laying the first keel July 4. Plans now call for construction of 32 vessels. They will be Liberty ships of roughly 10,000 tons capacity. Other yards now building this type vessel have whittled the total time from keel-laying to completion to less than four months.

Penologists Against Any Crime-Battling Letup

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There was no gold braid in evidence nor shoulder epaulets in a Boston hotel lobby this morning but plans were discussed for a battle, the repercussions of which may effect millions of persons.

It's the perennial battle against crime which, according to G. Howland Shaw, an Assistant Secretary of State and President of the American Prison Association, should not be overlooked even under the stress of present circumstances.

This battle won't make the headlines and the "Generals" and "buck privates" won't receive military honors, but its effects may be felt as long as those caused by the greatest war in the history of mankind.

A Plan of Attack

The "Generals" at today's impromptu conference were Mr. Shaw, in Boston to deliver an address last night at the annual meeting of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, and Henry J. Mascarello, youthful and efficient Executive Secretary of the United Prison Association of Massachusetts.

The plan of attack, which both agree must be followed by organizations such as their own, social agencies, and by socially-minded individuals, involves immediate steps for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, an effort to find a place for prisoners in the war effort, and a method of holding the present penal system together during this period of international turmoil.

"Best way of keeping down the number of adult offenders 10 years from now is to stop the rising rate of crime committed by juveniles," Mr. Shaw said.

"Never were boys' clubs and social centers more needed than at this time when family life has been badly dislocated by the war," he continued. "We must have more and more facilities for young people. With most of yesterday's athletic heroes going into uniform as well as the younger professional social workers, the problem of child guidance is increased. These were the men to which the boys look up."

Avoiding the Hard Way

England has learned the hard way the need of maintaining existing social agencies, the Assistant Secretary of State continued. He pointed out that delinquency of juveniles in the 14 to 15-year-old group jumped 44 per cent in the first year of the war.

"There is also danger," Mr. Mascarello interjected, "that judges may send boys to institutions because of lack of adequate youth-guidance facilities which in normal times could straighten them out." Speaking from his intimate knowledge of Bay State penal institutions the United Prison Association head pointed out that there are plenty of patriotic men behind prison bars.

"These men are really anxious to serve in the present emergency," Mr. Mascarello continued. "How they shall be used in the war effort is one of the problems which should interest us particularly."

"That's right," Mr. Shaw said. "I have received letters recently from inmates of my acquaintance indicating that they feel the failure of their lives with a new consciousness in the present peril."

Although many men with prison records are now being admitted to the armed forces, Mr. Mascarello was of the opinion that release of prisoners for military service ought to be carefully supervised.

"This is an occasion when the proper use of classification systems could be made," he added.

Education of prisoners for jobs in defense industries and the use of prison shops for the manufacture of war goods were recommended by both men. The aviation mechanics school at the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, was mentioned as the sort of training that prisons might give.

Hardest blow at the social agencies combatting crime through aid to juveniles or to discharged prisoners is the falling off of volunteer workers. With Red Cross and Civilian Defense organizations making strong demands former ardent social workers are finding less time for the work, Mr. Mascarello said.

"The public must lose the "either or" complex and realize that essential social services must be carried on along with those duties forced upon it by the war," Mr. Shaw concluded. "That's a job of education."

$6,000,000 Tax Appeal Heard

Chicago's long-lived contest over stockyard control today echoed in Boston, where three Federal judges heard arguments involving payment of $6,000,000 in interest and taxes to the United States Government.

The case was brought up to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston by the Chicago Stockyards Company, mostly controlled by Frederick H. Prince of this city.

The company contends that the assessment of more than $4,110,000 for taxes in 1930, 1932, and 1933 was improper.

Former Senator George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia has been retained by the company.

The sum involved, one of the largest ever in contest in this circuit, represents funds accumulated by the company during the three years in issue. Carlton Fox, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, argued on the Government's behalf that the company had accumulated funds to avoid imposition on individual taxes on the shareholders. The Government alleged that the company had been "availed of" by its dominant stockholder, Mr. Prince, to prevent the imposition of the tax.

Appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals was filed by the company from an adverse decision by the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals.

April Showers Turn to 'Snowers'

April showers turned to snow in many parts of Massachusetts and in adjoining sections of New Hampshire and Vermont and in southwestern Maine, according to reports received today by the United States Weather Bureau in Boston.

Elsewhere in New England, it was rainy and drizzly, with forecasts indicating no material change throughout the night. Storm warnings have been displayed along the coast, but there did not appear to be any great amount of snow or rain in any section.

Oldtimers recall numerous April snowstorms, the worst occurring in 1874, when 28 inches piled up in Massachusetts. In April, 1887, 15 inches fell, and many recall the five-inch fall in April, 1933.

Motor Vehicle Mishaps Lessen in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Motor Vehicle Commissioner John T. McCarthy said today that apparently Connecticut traffic accidents fell off 20 per cent during March as compared with the same month last year.

She Caned Chairs for College Education

Miss Gertrude Luckhardt, freshman at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., caning a chair. She taught herself the craft, from books, while a high school junior; built up a home business, and thus earned money for college expenses. Her work has been so well recommended that people still telephone her home in Scarsdale, N. Y., requesting her services, only to learn that business is suspended while she is at college. If the demand continues she will resume the work during the summer.

G. E. Chief Lauds Work of Defense Firms

Declaring that the nation's manufacturers have placed profits behind them in an all-out effort to win the war, Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric Company, now on a tour of the Company's various plants throughout the country, added that production comes first in the thoughts of virtually every American manufacturer today.

"I can't find any war profits," he said, "and in my travels I haven't found other manufacturers worried about them, either. The only place you find a furore about excess profits is in Washington," he said in an interview following his inspection of the Lynn, Mass., plant of General Electric.

His company, he said, had practically ceased the manufacture of consumer goods, and had now thrown into wartime production every available employee, and its 130,000 employees—50 per cent more than a year ago—are engaged virtually 100 per cent in the manufacture of implements of war.

"Our laboratories, too, are almost all engaged in wartime research," he said, adding that a research corps also was engaged in the consideration of two postwar problems: One, meeting the backlog of unsatisfied demands for consumer goods, and, two, the creation of new businesses founded on war-developed inventions so that we can keep our extra employees on the pay roll.

"Next to helping win the war, I believe industry's big job is to find ways and means of keeping new wartime employees at work in the postwar period," he asserted. "Unquestionably, the war is creating more skilled workers, and the country will profit from them in the long as well as the short run.

James M. Curley Wins Skirmish

James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts and former Mayor of Boston, today won the first skirmish in his $500,000 libel suit against the Boston Herald as Judge Abraham E. Pinanski, of Suffolk Superior Court, denied a motion by the newspaper to take the case out of Suffolk County.

The written motion for a change of venue was filed by John L. Hall, Counsel for the Herald, alleging prejudice in the minds of potential jurors in Suffolk County by radio speeches and publication. Judge Pinanski denied the motion without comment.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton, in Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, Brockton, 8 p. m.

Lowell Institute lecture entitled, "Possession: Work; the Ideal of Ease and the Ideal of Achievement; Equality, Opportunity, and Leadership; an Educational Perspective on Property." This lecture, fifth in a series of eight, is given by Dr. Henry Wyman Holmes, at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. The public is welcome to attend free.

"Chances for Victory" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Hans Kohn, professor of modern European history at Smith College. The scholarship fund of the Salem Smith College Club will benefit from this lecture which will be given in Wilson Hall of the First Church, Essex Street, Salem, at 8 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Concert by the choral group of the Winthrop Women's Club with proceeds going to the Winthrop branch of the Red Cross. Assisting artists will be the Three Solitaires, trumpeters, directed by George O. Rigby. In the Clarke auditorium, Winthrop, at 8 p. m.

"House-A-Poppin'" will be the title of the annual show of the West End House. An entertaining program has been arranged for this comedy, proceeds of which will go toward sending needy West End children to summer camp. At the Hotel Statler.

"Minute Man Revue" is being staged by the Citizens Committee of Lexington for the Army and Navy. A stage and floor show with entertainment by 75 artists, music for dancing by Jack Marshard's orchestra, and many other events will comprise this benefit program. In Cary Memorial Hall, 1133 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, at 8 p. m. There will be a repeat performance tomorrow evening.

"What is Pan-Americanism?" will be the subject of a talk by Luis Quintanilla, Minister-Counselor at the Mexican Embassy, who will appear as part of an observance of Pan-American Day at Wellesley College. In Pendleton Hall, of the College, at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

"Composition in Outdoor Photography," by Samuel Chamberlain, will be the title of a talk at the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street. Open free to the public at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Enjoyment of Color" will be the title of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. The public is welcome to attend at 11 a. m.

Illustrated nature talk, "A Heritage We Guard," a new conservation sound film showing bird and animal life. In the lecture hall of the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street. There will be three showings, at 10 and 11 a. m., and at 3 p. m. All are open free to the public.

Violin recital at the Gardner Museum. Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. The public is welcome to attend at the Museum, Fenway, 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Snow and sleet this afternoon changing to sleet and rain tonight. Continued moderate cold with fresh winds.

Southwest Maine and Massachusetts: Snow changing to rain tonight and little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Moderate snow, except snow becoming mixed with sleet and rain in the south portions. Little change in temperature tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light rain and drizzle, and little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:25 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet
Saturday, 8:47 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:48 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Herald Tribune
60 to 70 More Japanese Troopships Nearing Java; U.S. and Allied Bombers Blast New Invasion Fleet; Wavell Out of Indies Post; U.S. Army Reorganized
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE EVENING SUN

Winners in the 12th Annual Ayer Exhibition Among Papers of More Than 50,000 Circulation

Left to right: New York Times, winner of the Ayer Cup; New York Herald Tribune, First Honorable Mention; The Christian Science Monitor, Second Honorable Mention; the Evening Sun, Baltimore, Md., Third Honorable Mention.

N. Y. Times Wins Ayer Contest; Monitor Honorable Mention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—The New York Times won the F. Wayland Ayer Cup for 1942 as typographically the best of 1,326 competing newspapers in the United States, while First Honorable Mention among 152 papers with circulations of 50,000 or more went to The New York Herald Tribune and Second Honorable Mention to The Christian Science Monitor.

The prize and awards were announced last night at the 12th Annual Exhibition of Newspaper Typography, conducted by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., Philadelphia advertising concern. Awards were made on the basis of excellence in typography, make-up, and presswork. Third Honorable Mention went to The Evening Sun of Baltimore.

Honorable Mentions also were awarded to papers in the following other circulation and format groups:

Standard-size papers of from 10,000 to 50,000 circulation: First Honorable Mention, The News, Lynchburg, Va.; Second Honorable Mention, The Billings (Mont.) Gazette; Third Honorable Mention, Rutland (Vt.) Daily Herald.

Standard-size papers of less than 10,000 circulation: First Honorable Mention, The Troy (N. Y.) Record; Second Honorable Mention, The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette; Third Honorable Mention, Public Opinion, Chambersburg, Pa.

Tabloids, regardless of circulation: P M, New York, N. Y.

Judges for the exhibition were Dr. M. F. Agha, Art Director of Conde Nast Publications; Ernest K. Lindley, Chief of the Washington Bureau of Newsweek, and Lewis W. Trayser, Vice-President of the Curtis Publishing Company.

Improvement Seen

In studying the entries, they commented on the fact that the average newspaper has improved its typography and general appearance during the past year. The excellence of make-up, they pointed out, is especially notable in view of the fact that quick-breaking war news often requires last-minute changes. The improvement in typography and layout was most pronounced among newspapers of less than 10,000 circulation. Imprint of the war was obvious in the increased use of six and eight-column headlines by a large majority of the entries, including many newspapers which had previously followed a far more conservative policy.

All papers in the Exhibition were editions of March 3. The date was selected by lot, after publishers had been notified in advance that the week of March 2 would be the competitive period. The entries, representing every State, were divided into the following classifications: 152 standard-size papers of more than 50,000 circulation; 399 standard-size papers of from 10,000 to 50,000 circulation; 750 standard-size papers of less than 10,000 circulation, and 25 tabloids.

This year's winner of the F. Wayland Ayer Cup, The New York Times, scored its fourth Cup victory, having won in 1933, 1935, and 1940. It now has two legs on the present Cup, with three victories necessary to obtain permanent possession. The New York Times also won Honorable Mentions in 1933-35-36-38-39-41.

Retired First Cup

The New York Herald Tribune, winner of First Honorable Mention in the 50,000 and upward circulation class, retired the first Cup in 1936 after three victories, and has two legs on the present Cup. It received Honorable Mentions in 1932-33-34-35-36-37-40. The Christian Science Monitor won Honorable Mentions in 1939 and 1940. The Evening Sun, Baltimore, Md., received an Honorable Mention in 1932.

In the 10,000 to 50,000 class, The News, Lynchburg, Va., won an Honorable Mention in 1938, while The Billings (Mont.) Gazette scored an Honorable Mention in 1941 and the Rutland (Vt.) Daily Herald received the same award in 1938.

All three Honorable Mention winners in the under 10,000 circulation class are repeaters. Both The Troy (N. Y.) Record and The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette were honored in 1941, while Public Opinion, Chambersburg, Pa., was selected by the judges in 1933 and 1935.

PM, winner in the tabloid class, also topped its group in 1941.

In reviewing the Exhibition, H. A. Batten, President of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., said:

"A study of the entries in the Exhibition shows that American newspapers are successfully meeting the greatest challenge in their history: that of doing a large share of the job of maintaining public morale in this war emergency. Newspapers are being read with far greater interest than ever before. The demand for news is tremendous. The supply is likewise tremendous.

"One of the Four Freedoms—Freedom of the Press—is being ably maintained by American newspapers. In their day-to-day work, in their accurate reporting, constructive criticism, and insistence on all-out efforts, they are ably carrying on the traditions of those early printers, like Franklin, who laid the basis for the greatness of American journalism."

War End in '42 Not Expected By Rayburn

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Texas, April 10 (AP)—Representative Sam Reyburn, Speaker of the House, said the United States now has six times as many soldiers on the battle fronts—after four months—as Gen. John J. Pershing had after 10 months of the war of 1917-18, and that production of supplies for these troops was running ahead of schedule.

But despite this bright picture, the Texas Democrat told a Unity rally he did not expect the end of the war in 1942.

He sketched this outline of arms production:

More than 3,300 planes are pouring out of factories monthly, well ahead of schedule, tank production is ahead of schedule with one company alone turning out an entire trainload daily, and antiaircraft gun production is in advance of schedules.

Production goals in shipping undoubtedly will be met by summer or early fall, and Garand rifles are rolling out of factories by the thousand. Enough of the latter are available to equip every soldier who needs one.

Mr. Rayburn blamed isolationists for reverses in the Pacific, recalling that as Majority Leader three years ago, "I lost the first battle of Guam."

"The isolationists joined forces to wreck the President's and the Navy's plan to fortify Guam, when they said we could not afford to offend the friendly Japanese. They defeated this measure in 1939 by 60 votes, and three years later we lost that priceless, strategic island to an unscrupulous foe. If we could have fortified Guam, and held Guam and Wake Islands, we could have sent bombers to Bataan to aid the matchless MacArthur and his gallant men."

Lack of unity and confidence have hampered the war effort, Mr. Rayburn said, costing the nation priceless time and valuable ground. The former cannot be regained, but the ground can be rewon, he assured the Nation.

Mr. Rayburn said he favored a 48-hour week in war industries, without overtime.

Butler Urges Need to Prepare for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Just as the American people, during the past few month, have learned the importance of preparation for war, so must they learn the need for preparation for peace, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

"We must not wait until it is too late," Dr. Butler told a meeting sponsored by the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University on the subject of "The American Platform in America at War," at the Men's Faculty Club here yesterday. Among the other speakers were Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, commanding the Second Corps Area; Dr. Hermann Rauschning, formerly President of the Danzig Senate; Alfred Noyes, English poet and author; Irwin Edman, Columbia University Professor of Philosophy; Anne O'Hare McCormick, of the New York Times Editorial Staff, and Walter Lippmann, nationally known writer.

All the speakers urged understanding of the significance of the war to the United States, the urgency of high civilian and military morale and the importance of a skillful propaganda offensive against the Axis.

General Phillipson told the conference that civilian and troop morale complemented each other, asserting that "if one is high, the other will probably be high." The character of Gen. Douglas MacArthur is an eminent example of virtues such as courage, tradition and loyalty that make for high morale, he said.

"General MacArthur has one quality that makes him outstanding among the outstanding, and that is his leadership," he added. "He has that knack of slapping you on the back and saying, 'Let's go!'"

Dr. Rauschnig stressed the importance of public assemblies and lectures as a means of molding public opinion in wartime, saying they had a "personal element" lacking in press and radio. He appealed for propaganda consisting of "great symbolic pictures" of the forces at work in the world that would be so simple as to be understood internationally. Hitler should not be pictured merely as a "gangster,' 'which has only an American meaning, he suggested.

Deploring the "destructive" trend of the present-day intellectual life, Mr. Noyes declared that "debunkers" who foster such beliefs were the real "fifth columnists."

"Something has been done to our youth, and it has been done by incompetent pseudo-intellectual people who debunk everything that make life worth living," he said.

Professor Edman urged continuance of lecturing for the duration of the war because it would help to unify public opinion behind the war effort.

Mrs. McCormick characterized as the most important thing at this time the need to study and emphasize the history, origins and philosophy of the American Republics, "for this will teach us what we're fighting for," she declared.

Mr. Lippmann declared that the outcome of the war meant "quite literally either we live or we die," adding that those who questoned the justice of the American cause in the war should be challenged "promptly and continually."

"In a very real sense we do 'stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord,'" he said.

Defeat would mean loss of outlying territories such as Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, the surrender of our fleet, arms, and the right to have those things, and mean that the nation would have to do anything the conqueror might choose to demand years after the peace, Mr. Lippmann warned.

Mother Is Happy Son Is a Soldier

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—A mother, whose only son enlisted in the Army Monday, wrote a letter to the Buffalo Recruiting Office which officers termed an indication of the spirit of American motherhood. It read in part:

"My son came home for my permission to sign up, which I was honored to give. During the World War I I had all daughters and wished for a son, not to cry over, but to be happy if he should go to war. I wished for a son so that as an American mother I might give to my country a worthy treasure."

National Archives On Lee in Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Va., April 10—Moving to make Washington and Lee University a national repository of source material on the life and career of General Robert E. Lee, university trustees have now established the Robert E. Lee archives as a division of the new Cyrus Hall McCormick Library.

The university now owns 4,000 manuscript items on General Lee. To aid in the establishment of a national archives here on the Confederate commander-in-chief, who during the years following the Civil War served as president of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, a national committee is being organized.

Dr. W. G. Bean, professor of history, is chairman of the local committee on the archives.

Dr. Allen W. Moger, of the history faculty, has been placed in charge as Lee archivist. He will attempt to locate and secure as many manuscripts, photostats and copies of Lee items as possible. He has expressed the hope that any person in possession of individual letters to or from Lee, or other items of Lee lore, will offer them for display among the archives.

Tourists Can't Take Extra Gas to Canada

OTTAWA, April 10 (AP)—The customs division of the National Revenue Department announced yesterday that tourists entering Canada in automobiles from now on will not be permitted to import any gasoline in excess of what is in the tanks of their cars at the time of entry.

A provision whereby tourists had been permitted to bring in with them gasoline sufficient for 300 miles' travel without payment of duty has been withdrawn.

The new order was issued in connection with rationing of gasoline in Canada, which went into effect on April 1.

No More Golf Clubs After May 31; Ban Is Already Effective on Balls

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Golf clubs became war casualties today under a War Production Board order halting their production on May 31 and curtailing output up to that date.

The order forbids the use of iron and steel and all other critical metals, as well as plastics and cork, in the manufacture of clubs after May 31. By an earlier decree, golf ball production halted on April 1. "Since golf clubs cannot be made without metal, and golf balls cannot be made without rubber, the WPB orders means that the manufacturers of such equipment have been drafted for the duration," the WPB succinctly told links enthusiasts, estimated at over 2,000,000.

However, the order will not affect the stock of clubs available this summer, because the season's production which is at its peak from October to February, has almost been completed.

"Likewise, the supply of golf balls is adequate," the Board said. Balls could be made from reclaimed rubber up to April 1, but generally these were found unsatisfactory.

The use of plastics, cork, and critical metals other than iron and steel in manufacture of golf clubs was prohibited, effective at once. The prohibition on iron and steel for such use is effective May 31, and until that date producers can use up to 50 per cent of their average consumpton for an equal number of days during 1941.

The WPB action froze all inventories of plastics, cork, and other metals (except iron, steel, gold, and silver) in the hands of golf club manufacturers. When the final ban is applied, stocks of iron and steel also will be frozen except for metal in completed clubs.

The supply of clubs at this moment apparently is the largest in the history of the industry, said M. D. Moore, of WPB's Consumers' Durable Goods Branch.

The producing season started last September, and by its close will have brought forth about 3,200,000 clubs for the largest fiscal year production on record.

Supplies are now about 10 to 15 per cent higher than is usual at the start of a golfing season, Mr. Moore said. Last year sales totaled 3,191,000 clubs, also a record.

The industry is made up of 14 companies, employing 1,800 persons. Mr. Moore said its personnel and the high-precision equipment it uses was "especially suitable" for war production.

The industry normally consumes annually 3,000,000 pounds of iron and steel, 20,000 pounds of aluminum, 36,000 pounds of chromium, 68,000 pounds of brass, 22,000 pounds of cork, 68,000 pounds of lead, 34,000 pounds of plastics, and 1,400 pounds of nickel.

Message to Blum Hails His Courage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Two hundred Americans from many walks of life, including writers, lawyers, educators, clergymen, and Government officials, have cabled Leon Blum, formerly leader of the French Popular Front, hailing his plea for democracy and freedom at the Riom trials, it was disclosed here.

"The undersigned Americans, on the occasion of your seventieth birthday," the message read, "wish to express to you their sympathetic greetings and their admiration of your courageous stand in the cause of freedom and democracy."

The signers included Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Albert Einstein, Arthur Capper, Louis Bromfield, John Dewey, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Dorothy Thompson, Christopher Morley, Vincent Sheean, Archibald MacLeish, Donald Richberg, George Gordon Battle, Lin Yutang, George Fielding Eliot, Roger Waldwin, Eddie Cantor, Raymond Gram Swing, Dr. Walter Damrosch, William Green and John Haynes Holmes.

Sideglances in Washington: 'V' for Victory in 'Litvinoff'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Anglicized: The spelling and pronunciation of Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff's name has at last been settled by Mrs. Litvinoff herself.

On pronunciation she says: "Emphasize the 'V' for victory and you'll get that right."

As to spelling: Litvinov is probably the correct Russian spelling. "But," explained the Ambassador's English-born wife, "when I first came across the name I didn't know the Russian alphabet and so I spelled it instinctively as it is pronounced, with 'ff's'. Now we've got used to the 'ff'."

Fateful Years: Senator Ralph O. Brewster: "Columbus discovered America in 1492. Hitler is due to discover America in 1942."

United Nations' Daughter: Prettiest dress at Mrs. Roosevelt's Easter children's party belonged to small Katherine Soong, daughter of "T. V." the Chinese Foreign Minister. It was made of sheer ruffled organdy, designed in 100 per cent American fashion.

Almost True, Anyway: The stenographer shortage in Washington has come to such a pass that it's being joked around that the Civil Service stenographic test today consists of putting a girl in a room with a washing machine, a machine gun and a typewriter.

If she can identify the typewriter from the other two objects, she gets the job.

Broad "A's": The contingent of WAAF's—British Women's Auxiliary Air Force—now stationed in Washington are amused at the broad "a" Americans put in their title. They use the flat "a."

"It seems to be about the only word in which Americans insist on using a broad "a," remarked Flight Officer Kathleen Hunt, in charge of the Washington WAAF's.

Little Man's Friend: A little man browsing in Brentano's book store on F Street the other day was being helped by a clerk who asked him if he'd read, "Twelve Million Black Voices."

"What's it about?" he inquired.

"The plain little people in the South," she replied.

"I like the plain little people," he told her. "And I like your taste in books. Select half a dozen and send them to me, will you?"

The name he gave was Lord Beaverbrook.

Baldwin Workers Save With Own Bus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Employees of the Baldwin Locomotive Works' Southwark Division at Eddystone, Pa., recently organized a co-operative bus service between their homes and the plant as a means of conserving rubber, gasoline, and automobiles.

Morning and evening schedules are maintained over the 37-mile run between Berlin, N. J., and the plant, stopping at regular points to pick up the employees who joined forces to make the service possible.

George McCloy, one of the organizers of the plan, says that the wear on 40 private automobiles, 160 passenger tires and the consumption of about 174 gallons of gasoline are saved daily. He also says that employees participating in the plan have found that the service costs them less than if each used his own car and had two paying passengers.

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Annual Report for 1941 on YOUR POLICY
and those of your 2,850,000 fellow-members in this Society.
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

REDUCED to its simplest personal terms, that is what we are fighting for.

The victory will "take winning" but it will be won.

For America is strong . . . strong in red-blooded patriotic men and women . . . strong in industrial plants equipped to produce the sinews of war . . . strong in financial resources . . . strong in the capacity of our people to work, save and sacrifice . . . and above all else, strong in the will of a free people to keep their freedom.

Another source of national strength is the family security that the American people have built and are continuing to build through life insurance.

This family security is more important today than ever before. It helps to build national morale, and sound morale among Defense Workers and other home folks, as well as among our fighting forces, is essential to victory. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States provides $7,607,000,000 of life insurance protection.

Life insurance also serves to strengthen the social and economic fabric of the nation through the unceasing flow of benefit payments. Every hour of 1941 The Equitable paid an average of $23,918 in benefits, a total of $209,000,000.

A life insurance institution is also privileged to aid the war effort by investing in U. S. Government securities and by providing capital to industry to produce needed materials. The Equitable recognizes an obligation on behalf of its policyholders to direct a large part of its funds into Government securities. Between the attack on Pearl Harbor and the year-end, The Equitable acquired $88,500,000 of U. S. Government obligations. Supplementing financial aid to Government, The Equitable has $1,491,500,000 at work in industry and business.

By promoting individual thrift, life insurance is supporting the Government's program for reducing non-essential spending and paving the way for increased war production. Equitable agents last year helped 100,000 persons to establish $306,000,000 of individual life insurance protection.

The protection and cash resources policyholders build through their policies not only help American families withstand financial shocks of the war period but provide a backlog of security to meet post-war readjustments.

Just as every Equitable policyholder will make the utmost possible personal contribution toward our war effort, so the management will work and plan with the one objective that transcends all else—helping America to achieve victory.

Thomas J. Parkinson
PRESIDENT

"YOUR POLICY"

There is a story behind every life insurance policy . . . a story of things deep down in human hearts. The smile of a baby . . . the tender glow in the heart of a mother . . . the pride of a father. In reality, these human things are as much a part of the annual report of a great life insurance institution as an accounting of the stewardship of millions of dollars of policyholder funds.

"Your Policy," annual report of The Equitable Society, endeavors to capture some of these human things. It also contains practical illustrations of how best to use your present insurance. You may obtain a copy from any Equitable agent or the Society's home office. A copy is being mailed to all policyholders.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL STATEMENT FILED WITH NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

ASSETS	December 31, 1941
Cash*	$ 82,957,111
U. S. Government Obligations†	407,120,949
Public Utility, Railroad, Industrial and other Bonds†	1,450,909,407
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	46,619,388
Common Stocks	391,075
Mortgage Loans	370,267,984
Real Estate	127,709,871
Loans on Society's Policies	197,459,611
Other Assets	57,200,112
Total Admitted Assets	$2,740,635,508
RESERVES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	
Reserves for policy and contract liabilities	$2,546,850,838
Policyholders' prepaid premiums and unpaid dividends	29,085,890
Reserve for taxes	4,280,500
Unearned interest, expenses accrued and other liabilities	5,496,248
Reserve for future payments under agents' retirement plans and to retired employees	4,039,319
Funds allocated for dividends in 1942	34,401,465
Surplus funds for special contingencies	7,786,000
Unassigned funds (surplus)	108,695,248
Total Liabilities and Reserves	$2,740,635,508

*Including time deposits of $99,808.
†Including $3,336,316 on deposit with public authorities.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Beverly's Lothrop Club Elects Minor Officers, 4 Directors

The Lothrop Club of Beverly, in its forty-seventh annual meeting today, elected a partial slate of officers. Mrs. J. Glover Shaw, the President, Mrs. Thomas H. Bott, Jr., First Vice-President, and Mrs. Hollis L. Cameron, Second Vice-President, are just completing the first half of two-year terms. The officers elected today are: Mrs. Dan Russell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Lee W. Marshall, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Arthur A. Lemay, Treasurer, and Mrs. George E. MacLean, Assistant Treasurer.

The four Directors, elected for two years, are Mrs. Alden F. Dias, Mrs. George P. Gutterson, Mrs. Edmund G. Haskell, and Mrs. Harold R. Stone.

Next year's Nominating Committee will include Mrs. Claude H. Patten, Mrs. Irving W. Peckham, Mrs. Walter W. Sherwell, and Mrs. Arthur W. Taylor. Chairman of this year's Committee was Mrs. William B. Almen.

25 Women's Work in 1895

The Lothrop Club was formed in 1895 by 25 women under the leadership of Mrs. Abbie N. H. Webber, who later became its second President. The name was chosen to commemorate Capt. Thomas Lothrop, victorious Commander of the ship Flower of Essex in King Philip's War.

From its earliest years, when women's clubs were few, the Lothrop Club was active for the good of its community. A "Rose Tea" which it held in Beverly City Hall in June, 1896, resulted in the raising of several hundred dollars for the benefit of the Beverly Hospital. Fourteen years later, when the new hospital was built, the Club furnished a nursery with five cribs.

In the political life of Beverly, too, the Club soon became a force and sponsored the first woman ever to serve on the local School Committee, Miss Mary B. Smith.

At a time, when there was little or no supplementary reading furnished to school pupils, the Education Committee of the Club earned and bought small libraries for all the Beverly schools. Since the Beverly Public Library was then in crowded quarters and without room where children could read, the Club opened a children's reading room in what was then the Lunt Building at Cabot and Bow Streets. The library furnished the books and magazines, and the Lothrop Club provided volunteer attendants.

First Summer Playground

The club started and financed the first summer playground for children in Beverly, and during one season carried on a summer school in the old Prospect School building.

The Club inaugurated a system of savings stamps in the schools of the town and carried it on for a number of years until, at length, the School Committee took it over, installing a paid supervisor to manage the plan.

For the past 32 years the Lothrop Club has maintained a Scholarship Fund, disbursing nearly $15,000 to 84 Beverly boys and girls to aid them in obtaining higher education. Mrs. Clarence O. Hood, the Club's sixth President, was in office when the fund was started and is still active.

That the Club's interest and activity in affairs of the day has not waned is evidenced by the fact that two years ago it sponsored an Ambulance Fund Drive. With the $1,250 raised with the help of Beverly's citizens, it sent a Red Cross ambulance to Beverly, England.

L. B. H.

State House Club To Meet Monday

The annual meeting of the State House Women's Club will be held Monday, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston. The outgoing President, Miss Gertrude M. Cloney, will preside.

There will be a short Executive Board meeting at 5:30 p. m., dinner at 6:00 o'clock followed by a regular meeting at which there will be an election of officers.

The program has been arranged by the Committee on Art and Literature, under Miss Etta O'Hara, Chairman pro tem, Miss Nora M. McSweeney, Vice-Chairman, and Miss Agnes I. Daly. They will present students of the Fay School of Boston, in a one-act comedy entitled "Our Aunt from California," under direction of Miss Eleanor McManus, with Miss Marie Ellis as stage manager.

Miss Alberta M. Carrington, will sing accompanied by Mrs Ella France Jones.

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To Pave Way for Student Farmers in New England

The New England Farm and Garden Association has voted unanimously to become one of the sponsors of the Volunteer Land Corps, a new group which is recruiting college students and others for labor to help farmers in their acute labor shortage. Board members of the Association (left to right): Mrs. Harold Murdock, a Past President; Mrs. George Bramwell Baker, Chairman of the Education Committee, which gives scholarships, and Mrs. James D. Colt, Director of the Farm and Garden Shop in Boston.

Volunteer Land Corps Adds a Sponsor

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The New England Farm and Garden Association which for the past quarter of a century, has been building closer friendships between rural and urban residents, has voted to become one of the sponsors for the Volunteer Land Corps. Action was taken yesterday at an executive meeting, according to an announcement by Mrs. Hubert Lazell Carter, President.

The Farm and Garden Association, with the Garden Clubs of America, was responsible for organizing the farmerettes in World War I who gave valuable service on many farms where help was greatly needed as sons and other helpers were called for military duty.

Role Not Yet Outlined

"We do not know yet, just what we can do to aid," said Mrs. James D. Colt, Director of the Farm and Garden Shop on Newbury Street and one of the members who, for years, has had close contact with the rural women of the Association. "The primary need is for a definite plan in order that things run smoothly."

Farmers, she explained, are naturally reluctant to take on as help young persons who are untrained as well as unaccustomed to the rigorous demands of farm life.

Last summer, a camp was established near Tunbridge, Vt., as an experimental project but the well-intentioned effort was misunderstood by the Vermont farmers, she said. Many, who suspected it of being Nazi or Communist-controlled, wrote to her. After investigation, she was able to set many false rumors at rest. A German evacuee, who had a marked accent, was in charge of the camp, which aroused suspicion among the Vermonters, and they also could not understand why the young people in it were willing to work without pay.

Discipline and Rigors

In the proposed Volunteer Land Corps, the workers will be paid a minimum of $21 a month for their services. It will welcome as volunteers young men and women—boys at least 16 years of age and girls at least 18 years—who are willing to undergo the discipline and rigors of hard manual labor, and to adapt themselves to the ways of living and the points of view of the farm families whose helpers they will be and whose labor they will share. The plan is to have them live and work on individual farms which have been investigated through the headquarters office at 8 West Fortieth Street, New York City. Placements are made by Miss Catherine Woodruff, Registrar, by whom inquiries are handled in co-operation with the United States Employment Agency.

Dorothy Thompson, who will speak at Symphony Hall next Tuesday evening at 8:30, under the auspices of the Farm and Garden Association, is one of the directors of the Corps and will include in her lecture, a discussion of the new Food-for-Freedom movement.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held Thursday at the University Club with a dinner at the College Club in the evening at which the country women who consign products to the Newbury Street Shop, will be honor guests.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 11
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Big Bundle Of Humanity In Five Cents

Here was a sacrifice worthy of a soldier.

Five pennies clutched tightly in a tiny hand—these were the sacrifice offered over the counter of a Boston postal station by a golden-haired miss whose five years just brought her within the vision of the clerk on duty.

"Please, mister," she said, "will you send these to my brother, David, who is a soldier?"

"Sure, little girl, and where is your brother?" asked the clerk, a man whose son is serving in khaki. "He is a soldier," the youngster answered wistfully, "and he has gone away for a long time."

There seemed nothing more to say. The clerk, ignorant of the whereabouts of the little lady's brother, did not want to disappoint her. She was trustfully certain that David would soon receive the five coins just deposited with the postoffice.

An inspiration came to the clerk. Taking one of the 10-cent war savings stamps, he affixed it to a colorful stamp album and handed it to the little girl. "You are a wonderful little girl," he told the tot, "and I will see that a soldier gets your pennies."

Eagerly, little Miss America received the album, gave the clerk his reward in a smile and trudged sturdily home. For a moment the clerk watched her go, than dipped into his own pocket for the five pennies to match the child's contribution before turning apologetically to the waiting customer who had observed the little drama and reported it later to the Postoffice Department.—D. McC.

Program Offered Public By Free French Corps

On Friday evening, April 17, a program open to the public is being sponsored by the newly organized Free French Ambulance Corps. It will be in the New England Mutual Insurance Hall, Boylston Street.

Speakers will be Jean-Charles Harvey, editor of the Canadian newspaper Le Jour; Col. Donald MacAfee, former commander of the American Legion Post No. 1 in Paris; and Otto Zausmer, Boston newspapermen and former editor of a Viennese newspaper. Miss Ruth Moss of Boston will preside.

Miami Daily News

War-Bond-Buying Pledges Soon

Plans are under way for a nationwide campaign for the sale of United States war bonds and stamps to begin on April 19, with 48,000,000 persons to be asked to sign pledges for the regular purchase of both stamps and bonds.

Lamb at Attractive Prices Seen as Best Buy in Markets

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Housewives seeking to keep within a food budget, today pronounced lamb the best "buy" for week-end menus after a tour of the market places of Metropolitan Boston.

Legs of lamb which have been held fairly stable in price for some time, were found in some markets as low as 26 cents a pound, though many merchants asked 29 cents a pound. Forequarters of lamb that are quoted in some stores around 17 cents can be found as low as 13 cents a pound in others. Veal legs are offered as low as 18 cents a pound in cut-price stores, and around 23 cents or more in others.

Pork is again higher. Loins for roasting are now around 35 cents in many stores, though cut-price merchants in some localities offer it around 31 cents, and those who cut off a section of the rib end offer some of those pieces as low as 23 cents a pound. Present prices are looked upon as a luxury, according to many shoppers.

Beef and Poultry

Beef is still fairly stable among many merchants, with some cuts higher than in recent weeks, but most of them close to recent prices.

Poultry continues steady in price, though high from the viewpoint of many buyers. Turkey ranges from 37 to 45 cents a pound, with some rerchants offering them as low as 35 cents, and in unusual cases as a "special" for Friday only as low as 31 cents.

Chicken ranges from 27 to 40 cents and fowl 27 to 35. Ducklings which are in good supply just now, are usually marked 25 to 27 cents a pound, with an occasional merchant shaving down the price as low as 23 cents. A year ago the quotation was as low as 19 cents in some large retail distributors.

Eggs continue fairly steady in price, with large fresh eggs offered at 35 cents in cut-price stores. Butter, however, is higher, with stores that sold at 39 cents a pound for their best grade a very few weeks ago now asking 42 cents.

Fish Prices Easier

With demand for fish seasonally lighter, prices eased off this week to lower levels than have obtained for several weeks. The widely used haddock, for instance, is now 12 to 14 cents a pound in down town stores when the whole fish is purchased; cod 12 cents, and steak cod 20 to 25 cents. Lower prices are found in some of the suburban stores.

Eastern halibut is 50 cents a pound; western chilled halibut and salmon 40 cents; frozen swordfish 60 cents; jack shad 20 cents; lake trout 40 cents, and smelts 25 to 45 cents. Mackerel are expected to be coming in from the fleet shortly, the first local vessel of the Spring fleet having left port this week.

A few fresh mackerel have been landed at southern ports in recent weeks and shipped here by truck or rail, but not in any large volume. Chilled mackerel are priced around 18 cents a pound in the downtown stores.

Fresh opened lobster meat dropped 25 cents a pound to $2.25, but more of the crustaceans are coming in from Nova Scotia and supplies are expected to increase rapidly as the weeks pass, bringing prices down sharply in accordance with the season. At the moment medium sized live lobsters are around 55 cents a pound in downtown stores.

Prices in some suburban stores are as low as 29 cents a pound for halibut; 9 cents for haddock by the whole fish; 19 cents for haddock fillets; steak cod 10 cents and smelts 15 cents.

Fruit and Vegetables

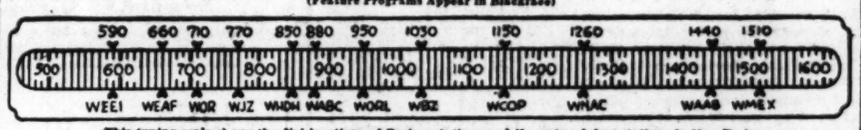
Strawberries continue to arrive from the South, and some stores offer them today as low as 35 cents for two pint baskets. Others ask 23 cents a pint. But the supply is larger as Louisiana enters the field as a source, and one large retailer offers the Louisiana berries at 19 cents a pint.

From South America come white grapes of Argentina at 23 cents a pound or a bit more in some stores. Puerto Rico offers pineapples at 23 cents each.

California asparagus is now around 50 cents and up a bunch. Iceberg lettuce from California is offered as low as 13 cents for two heads. Green beans and green peas are as low as 25 cents for two pounds, beets and carrots five cents a bunch, and tomatoes 29 cents for two pounds.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	The Philadelphia Orches-	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	tra, Eugene Ormandy,	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	conductor	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
3:45 Book Campaign	Southernaires; quartet	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	The Philadelphia Or-	Dinah Shore, songs
4:00 "Keyboard Capers"	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	chestra; Sports	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15 Exploring Space	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Phil Regan, songs
4:30 Joey Kearns' Orch.	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Bobby Dorsey's Music
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Cafe Continentale	Lee Reisman's Orchestra
5:00 Dance Music	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's Program	Tito Guizar, songs
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Griff Williams' Orchestra
5:30 Musical Camera	"Superman"; sketch	"The Andersons"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Talk; "Tropical Moods"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Pelvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Interv'ws from Honolulu	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	"Ontario Show"; Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Romanelli's Or.; songs	News of the World	Cong. J. W. McCormack	FM Reporter; news
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
7:45 Bob Hawk, orch.	Grand Central Station	Baritone and organ	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler - Ladd, come-	Lucille Manners, Ross	"Rising Up the News";	Artie Shaw's Orchestra,
8:15 Raymond Massey;	dians; songs; guest	Graham's orchestra	"What Price Victory";	String Ensemble
8:30 drama; guests; or-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information, Please";	Marshall Maguire,	The Lyric Theater
8:45 chestra; Kim Davis	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	"Songs for the	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	March of Time	"Wales Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	March of Time	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30 First Nighter; E.	Celebrity Theater;	Party Louise Massey;	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	drama; Rex Stout	Singing Westerners; gr.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line"; variety	"People Are Funny"	Award; Cedric Foster	Five Star News
10:15 Peabody Award dis.	First Piano Quartet	quiz show; guests	Don Bester's Orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	"The Night of April 10th";	Glenn Gray's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; sp'ls; weather	A-Z in Novelty Defense	variety program	Glenn Gray's Orchestra	Bunny Berigan's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, news	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:15 Network sports	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Henry King's Orchestra	Don Pelvere's Orchestra
11:30 Network sports	Music You Want	"Reflections in Rhythm";	"Your Songs"; orches-	Day's End; music
11:45 Network Sports	Music You Want	orchestra	tra; vocalists	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Transcribed Music	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; Talk; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"; music	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	World News Roundup	News Service	"Right Bella"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, songs	Morning Watch	Stock Exchange; Army
8:30 Carl Moore Variety	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Al Ferry's Surf Riders
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue,	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music,	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 580 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Report on N. E. Defense	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 "March of Youth";	"Milkwheel"; music	"The Aldrich Family";	Baritone; organ	Studio program
10:15 play; musician	News; Music	comedy serial	Australian News	"Man Around Us"
10:30 Salute to America	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott and Orch.	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Interior Decorating	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 News; Music	The Band Played On	"Lincoln Highway";	Gypsy Caravan	"Cartoon Caravan"
11:15 George Frazier, Mu-	Arthur Ward, songs	dramatic sketch	"Junior Musicals"; songs	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 sic Comments	The Little Blue Play-	America the Free; Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Joe Bubin's Discoveries
11:45 Gardener's Clinic	house; Peter Fernandes	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 Theater of Today;	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Salute to South America	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Luise Rainer	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures	Contrasts in Melody	Network Program	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Hathaway, soprano
1:45 Westminster Choir	War News	Transcribed music	Baseball Season Opening	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Man and	"Fantasy in Melody";	Spelling Bee from	Boston Braves - Boston	Victory Program
2:15 Books	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	Faneuil Hall; grand	Red Sox baseball game	Victory Program
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	Elwood Gary, songs	finals; music by South	Boston Braves - Boston	Nancy Mack, soprano
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You"	Boston High School	Red Sox baseball game	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	"Ontario Show"; Luigi	Orchestra	Boston Braves - Boston	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
3:15 Country Journal	Romanelli's Or.; songs	Spelling Bee from	Red Sox baseball game	Benny Goodman's Orch.
3:30 United We Stand	News Summary; Clyde	Faneuil Hall; grand	Boston Braves - Boston	Curie Nelson's Orchestra
3:45 United We Stand	Lucas' Orchestra	finals; music by South	Red Sox baseball game	Carmen Miranda, songs
4:00 Young Americans in	Club Matinee; variety	Boston High School	Colonial Network Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:15 the Making	Club Matinee; variety	Orchestra	Colonial Network Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
4:30 News; Musical	Club Matinee; variety	"Air Youth of America"	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:45 Camera	Club Matinee; News	Sports program	Sports Matinee	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Program	Old-Time Dance Music
5:15 Artur Rodzinski,	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
5:30 conductor	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Andre Kostelanetz' Orch.
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Freddy Martin's Orch.
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer Dinner Concert	Don Pelvere's Orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The War Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 "This Is War"; Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama,
7:15 man Corwin drama	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:30 "Calling Pan America";	"Fifty Queen"; mystery	Monday Night Yours	Melody Moods	Melody Moods
7:45 ics"; marimbas	drama	Melodie Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	"Treasure Hour of Song";	"Lest We Forget"; drama
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tumisia	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	"Truth or Consequences";	Chicago Theater; Prize	101st Vets. Assn.; orch.
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	Operetta; Marion Claire	Quartet
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance;	soprano; Allan Jones,	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Wooster	tenor	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headline	Notebook; Olsen Wally's	Harry James' Orchestra	Paul Husing's Classical
9:45 "Saturday Night	Meet the Band	Orchestra; guest	Harry James' Orchestra	Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	United China Relief Pro-	Sports Newsreel	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	gram; Symphony orch.;	U. S. Secret Serv'ce	America Preferred;	Count Basie's Orchestra
10:30 Bobby Tucker's Or.	dramatizations; guests;	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Rudolf Serkin, piano	Cab Calloway's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	speeches	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:00 T. A. Raman, talk	News; Music	News Service	California Melodies; va-	U. S. Marine Band
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance orchestra	Local news; Music	riety program	Don Pelvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Fred-	Dance orchestra	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Ben Farber's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 dy Martin's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Brenda's Orchestra	Ben Farber's Orch.	Day's End; News

G. O. P. Women Holding Reception

Reception and Tea Dance will be given at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow from 4 to 6 p. m., in the ballroom of the clubhouse with Admiral and Mrs. William T. Tarrant and Major General and Mrs. Thomas A. Terry as guests of honor and other Army and Navy officers and their wives as special guests.

Mrs. William C. Cusack of Winchester is chairman of arrangements and is being assisted by Mrs. Clark Higgins of Watertown, Mrs. James Hunter Orr and Miss Jane Major, both of Newton Center, Mrs. W. G. Curtis of Wollaston, and Mrs. Wilbur S. Grant, and Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis of Milton.

Those invited to be in the receiving line with Admiral and Mrs. Tarrant and Major General and Mrs. Terry include: Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, founder and honorary president of the club, Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis, Miss Katherine V. Parker, the Hon. Sybil H. Holmes, Mrs. William C. Cusack, Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, Mrs. George F. Fearing and Mrs. Alexander Whiteside.

Oil Cargo Arrives

A large shipment of oil, first big one to come to Boston this month, arrived here yesterday from the South. Apparently it had little effect on the serious shortage, however, and local oil men pointed out that under normal conditions similar shipments would be an everyday occurrence.

"I Like Treadeasys and I know You Will, Too!"
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"Please stay for lunch— I can fix it in a jiffy!"

Keep a supply of quickly prepared foods on hand and be ready to offer that cordial hospitality that makes unexpected guests feel really welcome. Food stores frequently feature in The Christian Science Monitor new food products that are ready to serve.

Today's FM Programs

WEIB Boston (50.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Southernaires.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Salon Serenade.
4:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:45 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Music You Want.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.2mc), and W36B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:30 p. m.—The Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormany, Cond.
4:15 p. m.—Joe Frasetto's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Danseuse"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Songs for Marching Men."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener, News.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Peabody Award; Cedric Foster, News.
10:15 p. m.—Don Bester's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Glen Gray's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Henry King's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Your Songs"; Orchestra, Vocalists.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.79mc or 11.79mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WRUL, 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p.m.—English.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, April 12

9:30 p. m.—WAAB (1510kc). Christian Science program broadcast under the supervision of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—4:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—4:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—7:25 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ10, 9.59 meg. 31.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m. Britain Speaks; William Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:25 p. m.—Talking to Women. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Radio-Theater. TGWA, 6.66 meg. 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10.45 p. m.—"Mirandolina La Posadera." Comedy in Spanish by Goldoni. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11.15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.79mc, and 11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

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New Illustration of Possibilities in Speedy Home Building Shown in Boston Area

'Presto, Change!' a Home Rises On an Empty Lot in Wakefield

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, Mass., April 10—When wage earners of Cordis Street started for their offices last Wednesday morning only a few scattered piles of rough lumber could be seen on an otherwise vacant lot opposite the Hurd School here.

They came home that night to find that the rough, uncut boards and beams had been assembled into a house of seven rooms, two baths, garage and porch, and Mrs. J. P. Foster of Cordis Street was hurrying preparations to move into her new home.

Today, just 18 working hours after the first nail was driven, the foundation, walls, roof, floors and room partitions are all in place, the electricians and plumbers are on the job and the first New England house with a warm-air, under-the-floor, circulating and conditioning system is nearing completion.

There is no concealing the skillful hand of Charles M. Willis, of Lexington, behind this housing project that promises marked advances in design and practical economies for defense housing. If the flagstone front hall floor didn't give him away, it would be the extended garden wall fence, the compact wall and roof units swung snugly into place or the skillful blending of garage into the complete house pattern.

Went Further

But this time Mr. Willis has gone several steps farther than any other New England contractor by cutting, fitting and erecting the house right on the building site. When the first floor was in place, he moved his tools in, converting the house into a temporary factory. Inside he cut the framing units, wall partitions and roof framing without the use of any temporary stagings.

During the hour that we stood watching three boss carpenters and two helpers slide wall framings and paneled sections into place like pieces in a giant jigsaw puzzle, two rooms and the upstairs walls were added to the growing house. Thus speed and labor-saving practices have enabled Mr. Willis to quote a price of $5,900 for seven rooms, two baths, porch, garage and garden wall.

Three revolutionary theories were worked into the construction of the Willis house aside from the general applications of prefabrication. First, the framing of the roof in large sections and its installation without the use of temporary stagings which cost money and take time to raise and lower has never been attempted before, in New England, at least. Second, the raising of the first floor on two-by-fours to allow for under-the-floor channeled circulation of warm air, thus keeping the floors warm at all times, is something new for these parts.

Thirdly, the basement was eliminated and the house set on a solid concrete foundation. This, according to Mr. Willis, saved $500 which was used for additional space upstairs.

Every 10 Days

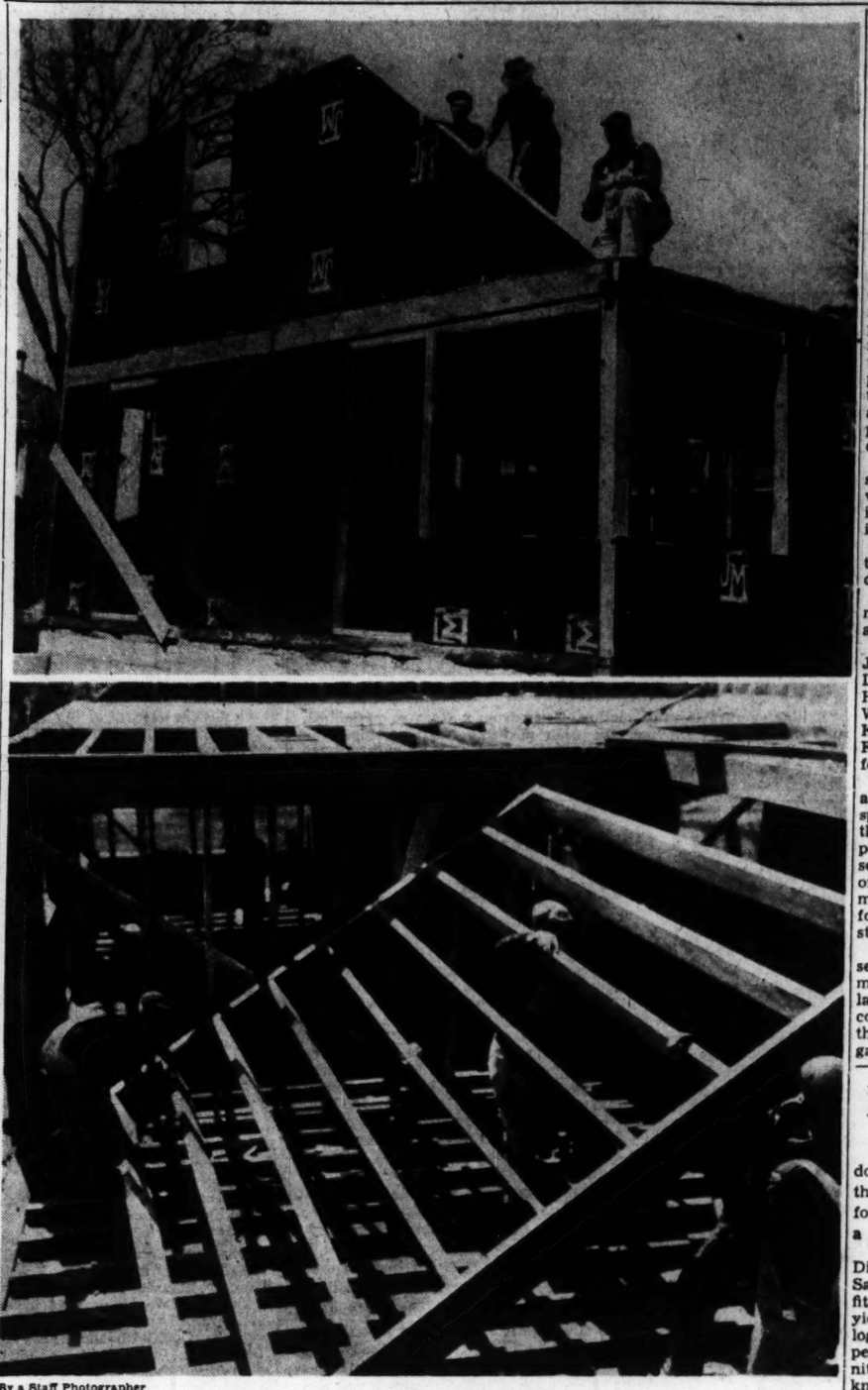
Under this system of construction Mr. Willis stated that it would be possible to finish one seven-room home every 10 days. The Wakefield house is a model for future defense housing under which the garage could be made into a second downstairs bedroom, leaving the upstairs unfinished for future utilization. In other words, the design is basically for defense housing purposes, but the house itself has been glorified somewhat for the Cordis Street buyer.

The carpenters started on the job with lists of numbers and sizes of every piece of lumber and boarding in the house. The screeds of the first floor in concrete are used as a big table on which to cut the rough stock. One side of the house was boxed in with one right angle, and then stock was laid across the screeds 100 pieces at a time. A line snapped, and a power saw pushed along the line cutting 100 uniform pieces of lumber in three to four minutes.

"By saving $500 on the basement (a utility heating room is located in the center of the house) that much more money is available," said Mr. Willis, "to get away from just a box of a house above the ground. Thus, a $5,900 house can be made acceptable to a high-grade residential community."

The Wakefield house is to be used by Mr. Willis as an experimental project for Government engineers to study with the view of converting this style into a defense housing project of several hundred homes. As a typically defense house it would have five rooms on the first floor, no garage, and an unfinished upstairs. Thus it could be finished cheaper than $5,900.

Mr. Willis has been one of New England's most energetic pioneers in prefabrication. His Wakefield house is the result of 15 years of concentrated study with all types of wallboards and quick construction methods. One of the secrets of his low cost methods is his willingness to accept a minimum royalty for himself. Reduction in labor hours and elimination of waste effort such as temporary stagings have been accomplished by Mr. Willis on a scale not heretofore attempted by any other contractor in New England.



By a Staff Photographer

Wakefield House That Rose in One Day

Cordis Street residents are still rubbing their eyes to make sure this house is not a mirage. Walls, floors, roof all went up in nine working hours under a system of on-the-site prefabrication developed by Charles M. Willis of Lexington. At the top workmen are pictured sliding wall panel into position for nailing. At bottom, the second floor framing is being lifted into place in one of large single sections. These pictures were taken last Wednesday. Today the house is getting its interior finishings.

Fore River Group Organizes To Insure 100 P. C. Production

Establishment of a War Production Committee for the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Quincy, Mass.—to make sure of 100 per cent war production—was announced today.

John T. Wiseman, General Superintendent of the yard, is Chairman of the new Committee, formed in accordance with the proposal of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, that all war plants "take every possible step to raise production to bring home to labor and management alike the supreme importance of war production this crucial spring."

Workers are asked to submit suggestions, ideas, or proposals with a view of maintaining maximum production, or tending to improve or increase output.

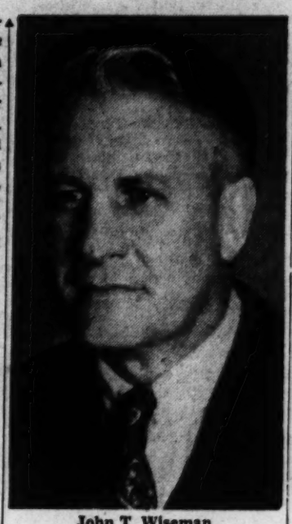
Special forms are being distributed in the huge shipyard today for that purpose.

The Committee consists of 10 members, half representing management and half labor.

The management members are: J. T. Wiseman, H. N. Hazard, J. K. Landess, W. B. Nott, and H. C. Houghton. Employee members are: W. McDermott, J. Hardie, C. MacKenzie, E. J. Saunders, and G. Ferris. Five alternates are names for each side.

Notices to the workers point out a quotation from Mr. Nelson, specifying that the sole reason for the production drive is to get all possible war output. "We are setting up these joint committees of management and labor to get more and faster production—and for no other purpose," Mr. Nelson's statement reads.

"These committees aren't being set up to put labor into management or to put management into labor; they aren't there to foster company unions and they aren't there to help any union's organizing campaign, either.



John T. Wiseman
General Superintendent of Fore River Shipyard, of Bethlehem Steel Company, at Quincy, Mass., named Chairman of War Production Committee of the yard—a joint management-labor committee of 10 whose duty it is to see that everything possible is done to push war production and keep it at 100 per cent of capacity and more if possible.

Red Cross Ship Returns From Its Trip to Greece

JERUSALEM, April 10 (AP)—The Swedish ship Radmanso, under charter to the Red Cross has arrived at Haifa, Palestine Mediterranean port, with Greek women and children bound for South South Africa. The Radmanso sailed from Haifa for Greece several weeks ago with 8,000 tons of wheat.

Revenue Cut 'Angle' Wins Race Service

Apprehensions of Rhode Island State officials that the State's treasury would experience a severe revenue blow if special rail service for Boston patrons of Narragansett race track were abandoned in the war emergency constituted the major argument used to gain a New Haven Railroad decision to continue the service this year.

This was disclosed today by a New Haven spokesman after a conference in the office of Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island resulted in a reversal by New Haven officials of their previous decision to provide no special service to the track because of the war.

Rhode Island, as with many other States, including Massachusetts, has come to depend on gambling revenue to pay part of the cost of its services.

But Rhode Island State and race track officials were forced to make several concessions before service was granted for the meet opening tomorrow.

The railroad may, in any war emergency, halt the service without advance notice. The state and track officials have agreed to make no complaints in the event such a situation arises.

Special service will oe provided only from Boston, considered the main source of the track's patronage. No special service will be operated from other localities, although such service has been extended in other years.

No pullman will be provided. In other years a pullman has been available on the first of the two daily trains. This year two trains will be operated, with approximately 12 cars each, when the cars are available. Twelve-car trains were operated last year.

Nearly All Hurricane Lumber in N. E. Sold

New England's big "blowdown" of September, 1938, took three years to reform, and then found itself nearly 100 per cent in a war.

Thus reports J. F. Campbell, Director of the Northeast Timber Salvage Administration, the outfit having most to do with the yield of lumber from hurricane logs. Thousands of innocent-appearing crates concealing ammunition consigned to only Uncle Sam knows where, hundreds of new props in old factories, new floors, window sills, furniture and still more crates and boxes—these are pictures of what has happened to the salvaged lumber as clearly depicted on Mr. Campbell's tallyboard.

Statistics on the tallyboard are in refreshing contrast with the original outlook on efforts to save something from the 1,000,000,000 or more feet of timber flattened across New England. Disposing of the lumber brought many a creased brow into the emergency Federal unit until the war came along.

Storage Losses Small

"Now, there is only 5 per cent, or about 30,000,000 feet of the 700,000,000 salvaged by Federal assistance, unobligated. That means ink already dry on the contracts for the remainder.

War needs are being served 100 per cent by the Eastern Pine Sales Corporation, a concern set up to handle the sale of 400,000,000 feet, Mr. Campbell said. About 90 per cent of the remainder is going directly into war industry. Many a lend-lease ship carries goods in crates fashioned from New England white pine felled by the hurricane.

Not all of the lumber has been delivered. Half the 30,000,000 feet of salvaged pulpwood, a similar amount of hardwood, and 60 per cent of the footage ordered by the E. P. S. Corporation has been moved along. The rest is in storage yards and ponds, concerning which Mr. Campbell has data of interest at least to lumbermen. He said that sinkage, loss of timber stored in ponds and lakes, was "very negligible." In addition, he pointed out that the Administration had lost less than 1 per cent in deterioration of lumber standing in yard piles, indicating an improvement in piling methods.

Much Work to Be Done

So there is still plenty of work to do. Along New England Rivers, around England lakes, across New England hills, the tang of the newly-cut cedar, hemlock, oak, maple and the ubiquitous New England white pine grows steadily stronger. Not quite so rapidly as desired, however. Man power has been drawn away by higher wages or military needs. This may be one of the problems for consideration whenever allocation of man power gets under way.

Even with the lack of men, the sawmills are turning out 1,000,000 feet or about 50 carloads a day. The lumber is moved to the plants as rapidly as they can handle it. Demand still exceeds supply, nevertheless.

The Timber Salvage people will not be going out of business during 1942, they estimate. There may be a possibility that their work will have been accomplished by mid-1943, as far as timber saving is concerned. Their rehabilitation efforts, however, also include reducing fire hazard and conservation under the Forestry Service which has been somewhat sidestepped for the "duration."

Meanwhile, the sawdust pile grows and the woodland owners of New England's six states are getting checks for what threatened at first to become a complete loss. For under their program, the Government bought the sawlogs in a bargain, giving the timber owners all the profits, minus a certain percentage for running the Salvage Administration. The owners were paid a base rate to begin with, and in addition receive anything the Government makes in selling to the E. S. P. Corporation or other private firms.

New England Parley on Fuel Deferred; May Shift to Capital

Inability of a major portion of New England's Congressional delegation to be in Boston tomorrow caused postponement today of a New England Council conference of Congressional members, Governors and State Fuel Administrators to formulate plans to center Federal attention on this area's special fuel needs.

Dudley Harmon, Vice-President of the Council, today sent telegrams to those invited to the conference scheduled for tomorrow, announcing the postponement.

"Due to the inability of many members of the New England delegation in Congress to be in Boston this week end, the proposed conference on the New England fuel problem scheduled for Saturday morning at the Parker House has been postponed to a later date, presumably in Washington," the telegram stated.

Congressional Bloc

The conference was designed to perfect a New England Congressional bloc to fight for New England interests in the present fuel crisis. Leaders fear that unless special attention is given to the problem of this area, war production plants may be forced to shut down and residents may be subjected to suffer undue hardships.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts retail gasoline dealers, caught between rising salaries and curtailed sales, are banding together to appeal to Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, to allow them a 1½ cent a gallon margin increase.

Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, is now circulating a petition to be signed by the 8,500 dealers and sent to Mr. Henderson at once.

Increase in Expenses

The action came after Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Coordinator, ordered a 33½ per cent cut in gasoline supplies to 17 Eastern States, the District of Columbia, and Oregon and Washington. This order increased from 20 to 33½ per cent the supply curtailment.

"One third of our business goes with the cut and our expenses keep on increasing," Mr. Moore said. "We've got to have that little more margin of profit in order to keep in business."

At present, the margin allowed retailers over the wholesale price is four cents, the ceiling set by Mr. Henderson in November.

Halting for Sticker Of Autos Starts Soon

Automobles not equlpped with the official inspection stickers will be halted for road tests by State Registry of Motor Vehicles inspectors, beginning April 16.

This warning was issued today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. This year the compulsory inspection of safety equipment is more important than ever, because it includes thorough examination of tires to determine their safety factor.

The Goodwin warning follows a previous admonishment to motorists to lock the doors on their automobiles as well as the ignitions when parking the vehicles. Stolen vehicles are usually stripped of their tires, he said.

'Whirlwind' May Blow Out Smoke Nuisance

Miniature whirlwinds that may be the forerunners of powerful devices to eliminate industrial smoke from the cities of tomorrow were shot from "guns" at the Seamen's Club of Boston last evening for the benefit of members of the Propeller Club.

Invisible rings of air blew out candles and rang gongs 10 feet away as the back of a "gun"—in reality a metal drum—was tapped by a hammer. The man behind the "gun" was Dr. Phillips Thomas, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, who brought his traveling laboratory here to report on recent developments at the meeting of the Club.

Dr. Thomas illustrated his mechanically operated whirlwind maker, blowing out a row of candles at the rate of two a second. He described his air "bullets" as "smoke rings without the smoke." Back in the Westinghouse Research Laboratories in East Pittsburgh, Pa., he said, the possibility of using more powerful "smoke rings" to blow giant puffs of factory smoke high into the atmosphere is being considered to provide clean air in industrial cities.

Such a method of smoke elimination, Dr. Thomas said, would help protect vital industries from air raids, since bombing planes now find smoke stacks are handy targets. Already Westinghouse research men have built an air-ring projector or "gun" as large as a bass drum which, when struck with a heavy hammer, delivers an air ring powerful enough to throw a man off his balance at a distance of 20 feet.

"If we could build a much larger 'gun' of heavy steel and explode TNT in it, rings could be shot much faster and farther," he said.

Once natural scientists have found ways to control these invisible forces, no doubt some practical uses can be found for them, he said, "just as high pressure steam has been put to work to run turbines, radio waves for communication, and explosives and shells for war weapons. But it remains for scientific research to prove what, if anything, can be done with such a commonplace thing as a smoke ring."

Saltonstall Calls Home Front Vital

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 10 (AP)—Declaring that the war can be won or lost at home, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said yesterday that "our home front strategy must be to subordinate everything to war production."

"We must avoid getting into a blackout frame of mind," the Governor told a Greenfield Community Fund meeting. "Complete safety for us is as impossible as it is for our men in the Philippines. We are sending men to many fighting fronts. We must take come risks, too."

Tufts Host to 14 Deans Of New England Colleges

Tufts College is acting as host to college deans from 14 New England colleges at the annual New England Dean's Association meeting on the Tufts College campus this afternoon and tomorrow. Dean George S. Miller, Vice-President of Tufts College presides a all sessions.

The theme of the conference revolves around the "War Effort of the New England College," and "Methods to Meet Current Problems of the Present War Emergency."

President Hadn't Heard

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt informed a press conference today that he, literally, had not heard a word about the possibility of the Navy's taking over operation of the merchant marine for the war's duration. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox indicated recently that some consideration was being given to such a step.

'Poo-poo and a Puff!'

Westinghouse

Making Midget Whirlwinds

Dr. Phillips Thomas, Westinghouse Research Engineer, speaker at meeting of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club, is shown "shooting" midget whirlwinds from a "gun" extinguishing lighted candles in hands of an assistant. The whirlwinds are invisible and similar to a smoke ring, which may be the forerunner of larger ones to come and which may be used to shoot factory smoke high in the sky, providing clear air for industrial cities.

Firemen to Vote On Boston Union

Members of the Boston Fire Department will vote next Wednesday on whether or not they shall join the International Fire Fighters Union, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly disclosed today. The action is the result of a recent conference between the Fire Commissioner and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on one hand, and, on the other, Fred Bayer, President of the Union.

The Union, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, has locals in the fire departments of most big cities. Each of its contracts includes a no-strike clause. If 51 per cent of the Boston fire fighters vote yes next Wednesday, in what Commissioner Reilly called a "poll of opinion," the Boston local of the Union will immediately be formed.

DEFENSE QUIZ No. 1

How Can You Save Fuel Needed for Defense and Be Warm Next Winter?

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A Cooler House This Summer
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You'll look adorable in this navy suit dress with its braid trim on the jacket, and eyelet embroidered lingerie touches on the dress. The swirly skirt can show a beruffled petticoat attached

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Half-Century Setting of Unrest in India

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prospects of settlement of the Indian issue by the Cripps mission will, it is hoped, end a state of unrest which has been fermenting on a more or less ascending scale for the last 50 years.

Sources of recent trouble have come from two directions—Indian demand for autonomy and racial animosities within the country itself.

Unfortunately the more Britain satisfied the first demand, the more the Hindu-Moslem troubles became intensified. The more democratic the government of India became, the more clearly the Moslems saw that majority rule would militate against them as a minority of 80,000,000 as against 250,000,000 Hindus, and the more apprehensive became the autocratic Princes of the states.

Nevertheless Britain has persisted in its attempts at acceptable reform and the constitution of 1935, which has been the basis of the government up to the moment, not only gave India local self-government but brought a considerable element of self-rule into the Federal Government.

The Indian demand to have an Indian named as Defense Minister in the Governor General's Executive Council—one of the main points at issue between Sir Stafford Cripps and the Indian leaders—touches the construction of that Council as laid down in 1935. The Executive Council, instead of consisting exclusively of British ministers, is composed partly of British, partly of Indians.

Composition of Council

The Council, or Cabinet, consists of "reserved" and "transferred" departments. The transferred departments, placed in charge of Indian Ministers, include the Departments of Law, Commerce and Industry, and Finance.

These Ministers are in principle responsible to the Federal Legislature, except that under certain conditions of emergency the Governor General is entitled to act on his own responsibility.

The reserved departments, which remain entirely under control of the Governor General, are those of defense, foreign affairs, and ecclesiastical affairs. In view of the complexity of India's foreign affairs and the delicacy of the religious question in India, there has been little objection in the country to these two reserved departments.

Action on Enlistment

But over the question of the Defense Department a major storm arose, which began when in 1939 the Viceroy, through his reserved departments, declared that India was at war without any reference to the Legislature, and proceeded to enlist young men to fight for a cause on which the Indian people had in no way been consulted.

Thus although the Act of 1935 had taken the country far along the path to colonial self-government, and brought it within sight of full Dominion status, which has been promised after the war, gave rise to continued discontent. Yet, in local affairs the new democratic regime worked with remarkable success and received co-operation from the Nationalist Congress Party which, from July, 1937, to September, 1939, controlled eight provinces of British India.

After the trouble over the war declaration, however, Congress declared it would not co-operate in the war effort unless the British Government summoned a general conference of elected representatives of British India and of the princely states to draft a new constitution. They went so far as to demand freedom to secede from the British Commonwealth of nations.

Peace Offer by Viceroy

The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, replied with a peace offer. He would reconsider the Act of 1935 in consultation with all communities, parties, and interests in India, immediately after peace had been restored. Meantime, he said, he would set up a representative consultative committee to discuss the prosecution of the war.

These terms were presented to Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Congress leaders, but Congress rejected the whole plan and the eight Congress Ministries in the Provinces resigned.

Early in 1940 came another concession The Viceroy invited a number of political leaders to join his Executive Council and assist in prosecution of the war. But Congress remained adamant.

While the dispute between Congress and the Viceroy increased in bitterness, the rift between the Congress Hindus and the Princely States and between Congress and the Moslems widened. Parliamentary government on the majority-rule basis gave Congress a clear majority in seven Provinces, while the Moslems could have a majority in only four.

Since Congress claimed to represent all India, Moslem fears grew. The Moslem League thereupon produced its scheme for a Moslem bloc, named Pakistan, including the Punjab, Sind, and Northwest Frontier Province backed by Afghanistan, with an outlet to the sea at Karachi.

In the summer of 1940 came one more British offer of peace.

Series of Offers

On Aug. 8, 1940, Indian Secretary L. S. Amery in London and Lord Linlithgow in India jointly announced a plan of enlarging the Governor - General's Executive Council and setting up an Advisory Council as a consultative body. It was accompanied by renewed assurances that Britain's goal for India was full and equal partnership in the Empire. The form of this partnership was to be worked out by a conference of delegates from all parts of India, to be summoned as soon as possible after the war.

This offer was unsatisfactory to the Congress Party and to the Moslems and a wave of non-co-operation with the war effort set in.

As Singapore fell and the Japanese began swarming into the Indian Ocean, the Churchill Government has made a determined effort to settle the trouble in India by sending Sir Stafford Cripps, who is unassociated with British imperialism and sympathetic to Indian aspirations.

This plan, going further than any so far attempted, provides for federal union for India at the close of the war, giving any sections of India freedom to remain without the Union and allowing the union freedom to secede from the Commonwealth if it desires, but retaining India's war effort in the present struggle in Britain's hands.

Although not acceptable, the new offer has presented a more favorable ground for discussion than previous ones.

Cripps' Efforts Appreciated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi, April 10

There is growing appreciation throughout India of the courage and sincerity of Sir Stafford Cripps in his difficult task of negotiating an agreement between Britain and India.

The Hindustan Times, important Nationalist newspaper, expresses hope despite all obstacles "His efforts may yet be crowned with historic success."

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Government Acts To Avert Delays In War Shipments

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Government has established a flying squadron of conciliators who will board ships and seek immediate settlement of any disputes delaying departure of vessels carrying war materials.

The State Department has announced the establishment of the service by the special Interdepartmental Committee on Maritime Labor together with adoption of rules designed to stop "floating" by seamen—a practice which it said had "occasioned delay in prompt turn-around of vessels engaged in the war effort."

"Floating" is the term applied when a seaman leaves a ship in order to sign on another. There have been reports that men were leaving ships of other United Nations for berths on United States flag vessels where the pay is higher. One of the rules forbids United States flag ships to employ seamen of other United Nations except in special cases.

The new rules cover the following points, among others: employment on Panamanian and Honduran ships has, in substance, been closed to all United Nations sailors (other than Americans, Hondurans and Panamanians) who are not presently employed on such ships. Ships flying the United States flag can employ no seamen of the other United Nations except in special cases.

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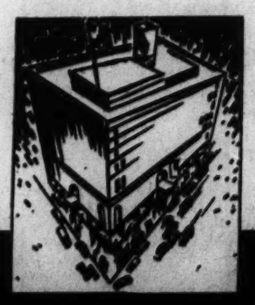

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Dash Through Channel

Associated Press Radiophoto

German Warships in Action

British sources say this picture, taken from a German periodical, was described as showing the dash of three Nazi warships, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Prinz Eugen, through the English Channel of Feb. 13. The ships were not identified individually. Picture radioed from London.

Britain's Concept of Empire Altered by Crisis in India

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 9—It is remarkable how calmly Britain has faced the critical situation in India in the present circumstances.

The absence of anything approaching hysterical comment or bitter reproaches of Indian leaders, or recriminations for shortcomings in Britain's past Indian policy, are indications of the well-balanced view Britons are taking of India's demand for freedom at the moment when Japan threatens India's very existence, as well as the security of the entire United Nations front.

It is more than that. It is an illustration of the tremendous change which has so speedily occurred in the whole British concept of its Empire.

Out of their own wartime suffering, hopes, and experiences, the British people find surprisingly little chagrin in having to face the passing of the sort of British Empire their history books taught them to revere.

That old imperialistic idea of empire, they feel, just couldn't exist any more in the new world order they are now looking forward to and fighting for.

A Changed World

To their newly awakened sense of the kind of rights to which all free peoples are entitled, British powers, social privileges and monetary interests seem to the average Briton just now of minor importance. The very depths to which the roots of British tradition are being disturbed makes it easier to be magnanimous.

The chief British concern therefore isn't so much over India's future as over the way in which a failure to achieve Anglo-Indian political agreement will affect India's immediate defense against the Japanese threat.

No Final Decision

Even though a possible breakdown of the Indian talks would be liable to have serious repercussions on the war from the viewpoint of the military and civilian front and the prestige of the United Nations, at the same time it was realized that the decision of India would not be clear-cut and final. How could it be in view of India's vastness and diversified makeup? it is asked.

India, it was felt, would be ready to go on bargaining just as Indians would do individually, according to their upbringing.

In accordance with Eastern mentality and tradition, the Western practice of saying "those are my terms, accept them or leave them," almost doesn't make sense.

Because an Indian if he still has something up his sleeve expects that the other man won't disclose his final offer either.

Russian Mud Slows Both Sides

By the Associated Press

Friday, April 10

The Russians appear to be putting as much pressure on the German lines as spring mud and weather will allow. They claim today to be attacking on most sectors of the 2,000-mile-long front and some local successes are reported for them. However, there appears to be no significant changes in the battle lines.

The Vichy Radio quoted reports from Stockholm that Soviet troops had crossed into White Russia between Vitebsk and Nevel in a sector 75 miles northwest of Smolensk and were continuing their advance. The radiocast, heard in London by Reuters, said that if the drive could be maintained it would be a serious menace to the important Vitebsk defenses guarding the Nazis' Smolensk spearhead in the direction of Moscow.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that Red Army units had occupied a strongly fortified position on the Kalinin Front and had exacted a heavy toll of Nazis.

The newspaper Izvestia published pictures of captured German war material. The photos showed an acre of German, French, Czech and Polish tanks and armored cars being made ready for Soviet use in spring operations.

A bulletin from Adolf Hitler's field headquarters acknowledged heavy Red Army attacks on the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea, but claimed they had been repulsed and that Nazi gunners had knocked 82 Soviet tanks out of action.

Nazi End Predicted

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 10 (AP)—The Red Army will liquidate the German Army in Russia in 1942, S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, told his press conference today, adding that United States supplies are reaching the Russian forces.

Asked how United States supplies are arriving, Lozovsky, official press spokesman, said: "All sorts of things for war" are being received "but precisely in what quantities is a secret."

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Publisher Requests Prompt War News

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 (AP)—Newspapers of America need to demand of their Government the speedy release of all war news, good or bad, Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, said last night.

"We cannot survive unless we know the truth," Mr. Hoyt asserted in an address to a Founders' celebration dinner of the journalistic fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, of which he is national President. Mr. Hoyt protested against incomplete official news releases, which he said had the effect of falsifying, and deprecated "super optimistic headlines" in newspapers.

$950,000,000 Asked For Swedish Arms

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (AP)—The Swedish Government presented to the Riksdag yesterday a five-year defense budget totalling 3,800,000,000 kronor (about $950,000,000).

The Naval building program includes two cruisers, several destroyers, coastal submarines and torpedo boats.

The Air Force is to be expanded, four new armored regiments organized, and the present bicycle regiments reorganized.

U. S. Technology Exhibit in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP)—More than 1,000 publications of the United States War and Navy Departments, the National Advisory Committee on Aviation and other American institutions went on display here as an American technology exhibit at the State Polytechnical Library.

The purpose was to popularize American industrial and military methods.

France: How Full Is Collaboration?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, April 10—France may be closer to full "collaboration" with Hitler than may be recognized outside the intimate circles of Vichy and Berlin.

The word may is used advisedly, for Vichy has taken care to see that little has been said or printed regarding France's present international situation. Moreover, it might be said that Vichy is keeping an even closer watch than usual over outgoing newspaper correspondence.

Yet it is becoming clearer daily that big things are in the diplomatic winds. Rumors that vital decisions had been taken or were about to be taken have been circulating throughout France for some days. The public appears tense and expectant.

The first intimation that anything unusual might be going on in France's relations with the countries at war was the laconic communiqué issued in the name of Pierre Laval in which he declared that he, who was the initiator of the policy of collaboration with Germany which came out of the conversation between Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and Hitler at the village of Montoire a year and a half ago, had just had two conferences with Marshal Pétain.

Conferences With Pétain

The communiqué was put out officially but independently of the usual notices regarding the daily conferences of the Chief of State and the only detail added to it was the date of the two conferences between Marshal Pétain and M. Laval.

While the public was digesting this brief but significant news which reveals that Marshal Pétain's previous closest collaborator was again active and, as indicated by the communiqué, in connection with France's relations with Germany, Admiral Jean Darlan, addressing a boys training camp, took the occasion to say that France must be realistic and base its policy exclusively on France's interests.

This in itself might not have attracted general attention if Admiral Darlan had not prefaced it by saying that a former ally had made an "alliance with Bolshevism" which he characterized as France's worst enemy.

Time of Decisions

By this time the public recalled the interview given a few days earlier by Minister of Interior Pierre Pucheu in which he said that France is ready to give its sincere loyal and immediate contribution to a "new era" of European solidarity but only on the condition "of the restitution of France's independence and sovereignty."

With this much to chew on the public realized, even without the rumors that spring like wildfire, that a time of momentous decision might be approaching.

[Reports and rumors from other sources have hinted that France, instead of moving toward closer "collaboration" with Germany, was leaning more and more to the United Nations. A copyrighted dispatch to the Chicago Daily News on April 6 said reports from both occupied and unoccupied France confirmed the impression that pro-Allied feeling was growing. A few days earlier there were rumors that a new and broad understanding was approaching between Vichy and Washington. And in a speech in Boston on April 7, the well-known French journalist, Geneviève Tabouis, declared that Hitler was now too weak to force France into full support of the Axis.]

Marshal Pétain's policy of neutrality has carried France safely through 21 months of the inevitably unstable period of an unusually prolonged armistice. The circumstances have been particularly delicate due to the exposed position of France's North African Empire, the possession of which by either of the belligerents would be strategically of great importance.

That France's position of neutrality should be in question in this spring of political and diplomatic offensives was as certain as in the case of Turkey. Turkey has so far been able to hold firm to its neutrality and so has France.

Paris Press Assails 'Wait and See' Policy

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, April 10

German - controlled Paris newspapers, complaining that Marshal Pétain's government was following a "wait and see" attitude regarding the war instead of jumping on Germany's side, yesterday hinted that this policy might undergo a change "perhaps in the near future."

René Chateau suggested this in the journal La France Socialiste, while Marcel Déat called upon the unoccupied zone to change its leadership.

"The first remedy is to cure the head," M. Déat declared. "Luckily nations are not like individuals—they can change their heads."

Laval 'Explains'

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 10 (AP)—A curious incident in the strained relations between Occupied France and Unoccupied France occurred yesterday when the newspaper Le Matin quoted Pierre Laval as saying that he did not seek to re-enter the Vichy regime when he talked with Marshal Philippe Pétain recently.

"I saw Marshal Pétain and outlined to him the very serious situation in which France found herself," the former Premier was quoted as saying. "I did not ask for power or solicit a portfolio."

Friends of M. Laval, who is a foremost proponent of collaboration with Germany, promptly denied this story here, but did not elaborate.

'Final Settlement'

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 10 (AP)—Informed German circles in Istanbul yesterday were talking about "a final settlement between Germany and France" which, they said, would involve cession of the entire French fleet to the German Navy.

In addition, according to this story, the Germans want France to sign over both Casablanca in Morocco and Dakar in Senegal. Germany, in return for these major concessions, would elease all French prisoners of war, allow Marshal Philippe Pétain's Governmetn to return to Paris and sign a peace treaty.

Social Security Progress Declared as Vital as Guns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—The preservation of social security measures is no less necessary for the war program than the production of guns, airplanes and tanks, in the opinion of Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security, speaking at the opening session of the Association's two-day fifteenth annual conference at the Roosevelt Hotel here today.

Other speakers were Arthur J. Altmyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board; Prof. E. Wight Bakke, of Yale University; Miles Atkinson, British physician; Herman A. Gray, Chairman of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council; Prof. Mabel Newcomer, of Vassar College; Miss Patricia Strauss, British author; John J. Corson, Director of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board, and J. Milton Patterson, Director of the Maryland State Department of Public Welfare, and Oscar C. Pogge, Acting Director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, of the Social Security Board.

Mr. Epstein rapped critics who would dump social legislation overboard for the duration and who would allow no change or reform to be made in existing provisions. Neither in World War I nor in the present one have major countries abandoned such legislation, he stressed.

Effect on British Morale

"Few are aware how much of the splendid morale of the British has been due to the remarkable social security provisions for the protection of life, property and the general welfare of its people, which England has instituted and expanded during the past two years," he declared. "Social security laws are on a par with guns, tanks and airplanes in the effort to preserve our way of life, our homes and our very lives."

Professor Bakke saw social security as one of the foundation stones of the new society that will emerge after the present war.

"An effective program of social security," he asserted, "is the answer to the need for adapting our system of private enterprise and democratic government to the basic problem of survival faced by every economic system and every government from the beginning of human society.

"These programs give workers a stake in the country. This is the sort of self-respecting security worthy of a great nation, of which they are proud to be citizens."

Not Time Now, Speaker Says

Dr. Atkinson, a proponent of a national health insurance program, opposed any attempt to impose such a plan on a nation in the midst of a world-wide war.

"Neither of these things can be brought about in a day or a year without some disruption while the old becomes conditioned to the new. Such a disruption is anything but desirable in the middle of a war."

Professor Gray emphasized that politics must not be permitted to intrude upon the planning and development of unemployment insurance.

"Politics played the major role in both federal and state proposals for legislation," he charged. "The federal proposal to appropriate $300,000,000 for war displacement benefits was an instance of special group legislation. Instead of tackling the basic deficiencies in the unemployment insurance system—a job that needs sorely to be done—it attempted to treat with particular favor a special group of unemployed affected by a particular set of circumstances."

Sees Good Effect on British

Mr. Strauss voiced the hope that after the war British social gain "will be maintained and that the people of England, having seen what can be done when a nation is fighting for survival, will be less chary of social reforms in the future."

Miss Newcomer held that extension of the social security program and an increase in pay roll taxation would have a beneficial effect on the nation at war.

"There can be no question," she said, "that an extension of pay roll taxes would be of material assistance in financing the war, both because the yield would be substantial and because the yield would serve as a check on civilian buying."

Mr. Pogge reported that the heightened industrial activity had decreased the benefits paid older persons, many of whom are giving up their current old-age benefits to return to work to help the war program.

"As of the end of March," he said, "about 20,000 workers who had received one or more benefit checks had given up current payments in favor of employment."

Airline President Released to Army

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—At the request of the Chief of the Army Air Corps, C. R. Smith, President of American Airlines, has resigned his position and entered the Army Air Force as an officer.

The company's board of directors announced that Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Force, had asked that Mr. Smith "be relieved of all duties and responsibilities with respect to the operation of American Airlines."

In a letter made public by the directors, General Arnold declared that "C. R. Smith has had experience in the operation of aircraft which can most effectively be utilized by the Army in the fulfillment of its requirements in our war effort."

To succeed Mr. Smith, the board elected A. N. Kemp, a director since April, 1941. Mr. Kemp is President of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, and a director of numerous companies on the West Coast.

Smaller Nations' Needs After War

MONTREAL, April 10 (CP)—Pierre Dupong, Premier of the Luxemburg Government in Canada, told a luncheon gathering today that after the war smaller nations will need a supreme council, representing the leading nations, to maintain order and limit the production of arms.

"Victorious countries should get together to protect their own interest of course," he said, "but also to see that the smaller nations, which went down before the invading armies, recuperate their former strength and are reinstated as independent countries."

He added that the existence of the smaller nations was warranted by maintaining the welfare of their respective populations from a national viewpoint.

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Quisling Interns Norway Bishops—Clergy Lose Funds

Livelihood now depends on gifts from members as State has control of all finances.

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (AP)—The Norwegian Church conflict intensified today with reports of the arrest of Norway's ranking Bishop, Fivind Berggrav of Oslo, and three other Bishops, and an ultimatum giving 1,100 other clergymen until tomorrow afternoon to reconsider their recent resignations or be ruled out of the church.

Oslo dispatches to the Tidningen Agency said Bishop Berggrav, Bishop Indreboe, Bishop Ingbald B. Carlsen, and Bishop H. E. Wisloeff were taken into custody yesterday on the second anniversary of the German invasion of Norway.

The dispatches said they were taken to a concentration camp near the Norwegian Capital, charged with writing the Easter Sunday message announcing mass resignation of the clergy in opposition to Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Premier of the German-sponsored government of Norway.

That message and the resignations were described as an "act of rebellion" directed against the freedom and independence of Norway by Quisling's Nasjonal Samling Party.

The dispatch added that Major Quisling's Ecclesiastical Department said it had nothing to do with the arrests of the Bishops, and described that as the business of the "State Police."

The Department said that the Government wished to leave the Church free to preach the word of God and devote itself to good works, but that the Norwegian Church should remain a State Church.

[The entire body of Norwegian clergy, according to Swedish reports, was reported to have resigned April 8 in protest against anticlerical policies of Premier Quisling. Subsequently, it was reported from these same sources that the Premier had decreed that duties which were formerly reserved to the clergy, could now be performed by laymen.]

By a Staff Artist

"Here I Stand . . ."

Proofs of Courage

By Religious News Service

The Norwegian State Church is, in effect, no longer a state church. It is now a Free Church. This is the significance of the resignation of virtually all Norwegian clergymen. This Sunday some 1,100 ministers who have resigned will preach their first sermon as free clergymen who have no official connection with the State.

This step is much more than a moral protest against the Nazis and the puppet Quisling regime. It is an extremely courageous act. When the Norwegian Church broke with the State, it also broke with its source of financial revenue. For in Norway, as in Germany, the State pays the salaries of clergymen. It also pays the cost of church administration, church repairs, and church building. Now the State will pay only the salaries of clergymen loyal to Quisling and will support only those churches which give allegiance to the Government.

The 1,100 ministers who have resigned are out on a limb so far as financial support is concerned. The only thing they can do now is to exist on voluntary contributions of the Norwegian people, of whom 97 per cent are members of the Lutheran State Church. There is no question, in the opinion of informed observers, that Norwegians will attempt to back their spiritual leaders financially, as they have already supported them morally. If Quisling hopes to starve the clergy into submission, it is believed that he will fail.

Similar to Germany

The Norwegian clergy are thus faced with the same situation which earlier confronted opposition ministers in Germany. In the Third Reich the State, for the past hundred years, has had complete control of Church finances. The Government annually provides the Church with large sums of money. One form of subsidy are grants-in-aid, which are compensation for church properties which were secularized early in the nineteenth century. From 1925 to 1935 the total Government grants-in-aid to the Church are said to have amounted to about $380,000,000. During 1939 the Frankfurter Zeitung reported that the grants amounted to $42,000,000 annually. This sum was used by the Church to pay salaries and pensions of clergymen, which means that German pastors, like Norwegian ones, have been quasi-state officials.

In addition to these grants, the German State collects Church taxes assessed against the millions of Church members in Germany. The Churches do not have the administrative machinery either to assess or collect these taxes. The State does the work, charging the Churches 3 to 5 per cent of the amount collected for its services. These collections have amounted to about $80,000,000 annually.

Very early in the game the Nazis tried to keep the Churches in line by subtly threatening to withdraw the State subsidy if the Churches didn't behave. A declaration made by the late Hans Kerrl, National Minister for Church Affairs, on June 28, 1935, warned the Churches that the State "grants contributions to the Churches and enables them to collect Church taxes only on condition that the Churches respect the State's interests in accordance with statutory provisions."

Contributions Prohibited

As the conflict between Church and State in Germany gathered momentum there was some talk that the Lutheran State Church might have to become a Free Church to escape entanglement with the State. Early in 1938, Dr. Ralph H. Long of New York, Executive Director of the National Lutheran Council, predicted complete separation of Church and State in Germany as a possible outcome of the conflict between Nazis and religious bodies. The question of such a separation, he said, had been discussed.

A formal separation between Church and State has not, however, been achieved. But in practice a separation exists between opposition clergymen and the State. At the beginning of 1939 the Nazi Government began depriving members of the Confessional (opposition) Church of their salaries. Today, only ministers and churches loyal to the Nazis are supported by the State. This virtually cuts off opposition clergymen from any means of livelihood, since in Germany voluntary donations to the Church are prohibited and collections are illegal. Opposition clergymen still serving parishes must depend almost entirely on secret gifts.

In the light of Church-State financial relationships, Church opposition to Nazi domination in Germany and Norway is, therefore, regarded as being doubly courageous and significant.

The trait which causes churchmen in Norway, Holland, Germany and other European countries to stand by their convictions no matter what the consequences is known as "persistence." This week one of the nation's leading social scientists paid tribute to this trait. He was Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School for Social Work, and he said that religion is the only force in the world today capable of providing such persistence.

Sociologists, said Professor Lindeman, are well aware of this trait of persistence, so common among religious-minded people and are viewing it with increasing interest. As a matter of fact, he said, the whole field of religion is coming in for more serious consideration by social scientists, among whom is a definite back-to-religion trend. Social workers, for example, according to Dr. Lindeman, are paying more attention to the religious implications of their job than ever before.

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Ottawa Price Board Freezes Grocery Items

OTTAWA, April 10 (CP)—Canadian manufacturers of a number of grocery items are required to reduce their prices on and after April 13 to not more than the highest prices charged during the month of June, 1941, under an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board issued yesterday.

"Manufacturers' prices of these goods had increased between June and October and thus created a considerable 'squeeze' on wholesalers and retailers, a substantial number of whom had based their selling prices on the cost of purchases made some time prior to the basic period and were not able to pay the highest prices established by manufacturers during the basic period," a Board statement said.

"The present action has accordingly been taken in order to keep replacement costs of wholesalers and retailers at a level which is, on the whole, reasonable in relation to their own maximum selling prices.

"On the other hand, there will be some distributors who will find that their costs have now been reduced below the level on which they based their maximum selling prices during the basic period last autumn. In such event, their maximum selling prices must be reduced proportionately."

Provision has been made for payment of a subsidy to manufacturers by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation to compensate them where necessary for the enforced reduction in lawful selling prices. As in the case of all such subsidies, continuation of the subsidy on groceries will be subject to further investigation of needs and of the possibility of reducing costs.

The amount of the subsidy will be controlled by the provision that it will be reduced by the amount, if any, by which each manufacturer's profits from his entire business, after taxes, exceed his standard profits, after taxes, during the prewar standard period used for the purposes of the excess profits tax act.

Premier Godbout Outlines Result Of Negative Vote

QUEBEC, April 10 (AP)—Premier Adelard Godbout told the Legislative Assembly that he believed a negative vote in the Dominion Government plebiscite April 27 would be a non-confidence vote in the Government of Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The Premier, saying he did not want to dictate to the people how they should vote, declared "a vote of non-confidence in the King Government would bring into power Mr. Meighen (Conservative Leader Arthur Meighen), who would impose conscription immediately.

[While many of Quebec's French Canadians have shown strong opposition to supporting the Prime Minister in the coming conscription plebiscite, the Province as a whole has showed itself to be against any change in the national government. Strong sentiment is felt in the Province against the policies of Mr. Meighen.]

"I am against conscription for overseas service," the Premier said. "I have always been against conscription for overseas, and I will retain that attitude even if the people of the Dominion free Mr. King from his promises not to impose it."

Under the plebiscite, the Federal Government seeks release from previous commitments regarding conscription for overseas service.

Duce's Fleet 'Whittled Down'

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Sea Power, magazine of the Navy League of the United States, said yesterday that the British fleet by "sheer audacity and daring surprises" has whittled down Italy's sea power to "something like equal terms" in the Mediterranean.

The magazine listed Italian losses as:

Two battleships sunk, five left.

Four heavy cruisers sunk, three left.

Five light cruisers sunk, nine left.

Twenty-eight destroyers sunk, 39 left.

Eighteen torpedo boats sunk, 51 left.

Italians forgot that "sea power does not consist of fine warships alone but that equally important is the efficiency, training and morale of the crews and a supreme naval command which knows its business," the magazine said.

"Mussolini's battleships and all his cruisers except four sacrificed vital armor protection to attain very high speeds as compared with British warships which sacrificed speed for better armor. Mussolini believed he could avoid naval engagements whenever he desired by relying upon superior speed. But these tactics did not produce the desired results, for superior British gunnery took a heavy toll of his raiding forces."

The Navy League, its officers said, was founded by Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 and was dedicated to a two-ocean navy and improved conditions for seamen. They said there were more than 50,000 members including civilians and naval men interested in shipping.

Britain's Tobacco Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—Concern is often expressed at the seeming increase in smoking nowadays. The vast extent of the tobacco habit is vividly illustrated when a sum of £340,000,000 a year is quoted as being spent on tobacco.

Lord Kindersley, President of the National Savings Committee, mentioned this sum in a speech, adding that what worried him was the absorption of labor and material in the shape of transport of the tobacco, of all its wrappings, and of its ultimate distribution. Did this, he asked, disclose self-denial or did it show self-indulgence?

According to the Board of Trade, it is estimated that the expenditure on tobacco during the current financial year works out at £7 1s. 6d. per head of the population of 15 years of age and over. Actually, by law, tobacco may not be supplied to a person under the age of 16.

Indirectly another point comes into the picture. Matches, which used to be imported in huge quantities before the war, are now quite scarce, so the Government has sanctioned the manufacture of an unrestricted supply of lighters, which, for, say 4,000,000, might contain some 335 tons of copper and zinc—if the permitted amount of these metals is used.

The astronomical figures involved are seen also in the quotation by the United States Commerce Department in Washington of 92,000,000 pounds of tobacco leaf bought for shipment in a single week; and in a figure of £2,215,514 profit for last year by one of the big tobacco firms.

But beyond increasing the taxation on both tobacco and beer the Government is reluctant to exercise any form of control on these two expenditures, neither of which can give any return value for money spent.

Concessions End Label Trade Strike

PATERSON, N. J., April 10 (AP)—Six hundred workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor Federation of Women Label Workers, on strike at eight plants since Monday, were granted five holidays annually with pay by employers and agreed to return to work.

Three hundred employees of a ninth plant, the Artistic Woven Label Company of Pompton Lakes, remained on strike asking a guaranteed minimum weekly pay. Charles Ehrentraut, Federation President, said the other plants had minimum hourly pay contracts, and that the union expected to sign today with the Artistic company.

'To No Avail'

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Norway's Minister-in-Exile to the United States, yesterday characterized Adolf Hitler's efforts to destroy the spirit of the Norwegian people as a failure.

"The brute and stupid force of the Nazis cannot change loyal Norwegian hearts and minds," Mr. Morgenstierne said in an interview, "and today, on the second anniversary of the invasion of Norway, the Norwegian clergy have given a defiant answer to the new order aims of the would-be conqueror.

"The Nazis have suffered their greatest ideological defeat in Norway and are turning the screws of oppression to no avail."

Later, he attended a reception for Norwegian patriots and refugees at Freedom House, and with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former United States Minister to Norway, radiocast via shortwave to Norway.

"The number of Quislings, which never grew to more than 1 per cent of the population, is steadily diminishing," said Mr. Morgenstierne, "and the Nazis are becoming groggy with the effects of sabotage to their cause."

Mr. Morgenstierne predicted that the Norwegian clergy banned from their Churches would preach to their congregations next Sunday.

"The Nazis will make their greatest blunder if they try to interfere with a courageous nation's devotions," the Minister said.

Sinking in Chesapeake

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 10 (AP)—Chester B. Koontz, Hampton Roads manager for C. H. Sprague and Son Co., ships' owners, said last night that an American merchant ship and an Argentine vessel collided early today in Chesapeake Bay, the latter sinking. There were no fatalities, he reported.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition Despite War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"The most remarkable thing about this exhibition seems to me, that it is taking place at all."

These are the opening words of the Catalogue of "The Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society" which is holding its first show since the war at the Tate Gallery in Manchester Square. The Foreword by Mr. N. B. L. Pevsner goes on to say that objections to the exhibition being held are to be expected.

But fortunately such objections have been overruled in advance. The Arts and Crafts show is not only an oasis in the war desert and a reassuring proof that creative inspiration and achievement can go on under the trying conditions, but it also gives new proof of the twofold and progressive nature of these arts—the individual creation and the industrial design.

Many examples of both branches of this art—design for reproduction and expression of the individual, are to be found at this exhibition. The glassware is outstanding, the flower vases are particularly good. They range in size from those for long-stemmed bouquets to a small cup in the shape of a single lily-of-the-valley bell that would be perfect for the first snowdrops or violets.

Another striking example is a "cream satin machine-embroidered bedspread" by Mrs. D. Cook. The colors are subdued blues and greens.

Examples of the individual type of design not suitable for reproduction include several embroideries—framed and hung as pictures, a particularly unforgettable one is a cock by Catherine Cockerill. He is fashioned of felt and sequins in dark, vivid colors on a longish square of coarse white linen and he is quite an impressive character.

Other embroidered pictures that stand out are "Peasant Fantasy" by Miss K. D. Morgan, "Flora" by Valerie Bingford, "Arena" by Isobel Burns, and "Blackout Blues," a humorous impression in blue, black, and white; and a composition on a piece of green white and black checked cotton material of a white china spaniel with black ears done with white velling, wool, white tatting, and gold and white braid. It is by Joan M. Kisby.

The printed fabrics, except a very good linen by Mr. Ashley Harinden, a hand-printed fabric by Mr. John Faditt, a fabric by Joan Kisby, and a printed silk fabric by Peggy More-Evans, seem not quite up to their prewar elan of inspiration. There were a few good tweeds, work in wood and pottery.

A "Detail of Three Light Windows" designed and executed by Wilhelmina Jeddes has an individual surge about it that imparts without copying the feeling that stained glass should have.

Bookbinding is well represented by much exquisite workmanship, among them several books listed as "Remarkable Bindings in the British Museum." E. E. B.

Five Evaders of Draft Plead Guilty in N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Five men indicted as draft evaders pleaded guilty in Federal Court. A bench warrant was issued for a sixth, Ernst Oskar Hopf, who conducted an agency for selling German marks.

The five, who will be sentenced April 29, were John E. Annunziata, Arthur I. Berkowitz, Richard A. Strachan, and Alfonso S. Ruiz, all of New York City, and William Little, of Rye, N. Y.

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Congressmen Become Uneasy As Primaries Loom Ahead

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Primaries for the 1942 Congressional election start next week and visits back home have already scared the daylights out of most Congressmen.

The election next fall fills the seats of 34 Senators, 435 Representatives and 34 Governors. The first primary comes Tuesday, in Illinois, and has attracted national attention as a clear-cut fight over a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist incumbent, C. Wayland Brooks (R).

Increasing public restiveness is giving Congressmen the jitters.

Most of them are back home right now, finding out for themselves, just how bad the situation is. Already the huge volume of mail has worried Congressmen. It has accounted for their sudden, startling impulse to do something about something in a hurry, like one-day passage of an ill-prepared profits limitation. The uneasy mood of the electorate has put Congressmen on edge, and new stampedes of action are in prospect.

This is less likely in the Senate, where only a third of the 96 seats are to be filled.

Hard on the "Ins"

General conclusions about the fall election campaign boil down to two:

1. The election is going to be hard on the "ins";
2. It is going to be particularly hard on ex-isolationist "ins."

The public, observers believe, is restive, unhappy and frustrated about the way the war is going. It is natural to take out its feelings on Congress. It is not apt to show too much discrimination. But where Congressmen have a long record of obstructing preparedness, opponents hav a line of attack open. This presupposes that the American public wants the war pressed vigorously, an assumption accepted by practically everyone.

The election issue this year is the war. Every candidate will argue that his record shows him better qualified to press the war effort than his opponent.

Neither party has anything to be very happy about in the election prospects.

Republicans Have Hope

With popular resentment against the "ins" the Democrats, as the majority party, have most to lose. They have 263 members in the House to 164 Republicans. In the Senate only eight incumbent Republicans are up for re-election. The Democrats would desperately like a military victory before fall election to stem the tide of popular uneasiness. Mr. Roosevelt is not running this year, so Democrats can't cling to his coat-tails. Back in 1938, the last time there was an election when Roosevelt was not a candidate, Republicans gained 80 House seats. Some Republicans hope to capture the House in November, for which they need an additional 54 seats. With Republicans in the war and Navy posts in the Cabinet this would give the party, it is asserted—at least technically—control of the war. It is recalled that Republicans captured the House in World War I, over a desperate plea by Woodrow Wilson.

On the other hand, Democrats point to difficulties in the Republican position, particularly for Republican incumbents. The record shows that on five crucial preparedness laws a Republican majority voted against the measure, both in House and Senate. The five measures: Repeal of arms embargo; lend-lease; draft law; extend draft law; final neutrality act revision. With a record like this a good many incumbent Republicans are going to have hard sledding. Nearly every one of them is open to the charge of noncooperation. This does not mean, however, that new Republican blood cannot successfully contest seats now held by incumbents of either party.

Already Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, conspicuous pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, seems to have had his politcal goose cooked.

Others Face Trouble

A number of other conspicuous Congressmen face primary trouble. Reports include among these Senators William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota, Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa and Republican Veteran Arthur Capper of Kansas.

National attention next week centers on the Illinois fight, particularly on the Republican Senatorial incumbent, C. Wayland Brooks.

Mr. Brooks represents all the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism of the Chicago Tribune, which is now strongly backing him. His renomination in the Republican primary is taken for granted. Former isolationist groups and societies are supporting Mr. Brooks, opponents declare. The real question is who will oppose him on the Democratic side. Here the fight centers on two men. The formidable Kelly-Nash machine is going down the line to nominate Congressman Raymond A. McKeough. The weak point about Mr. McKeough is that he himself voted against the Roosevelt war policies, in one instance, prior to Dec. 7, on the Draft Extension bill. Democratic opponents make much of this and charge, what Mr. McKeough indignantly denies, that an off-record "deal" has been made by the Kelly-Nash organization and the Chicago Tribune to put up Mr. McKeough, on the assumption that Mr. Brooks can defeat him handily in November. Mr. McKeough, however, is attacking the Tribune at every opportunity.

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Girl Scouts Greet Supreme Court Justice

Associated Press

Elizabeth Quirk Girl Scouts at Pageant in Paign. **Sally Scheiry** **Josephine Morthorst** Washington to help War Bonds Cam- **Owen Roberts** Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Sayre Warns Victory Lies in Spiritual Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Francis B. Sayre, High Commissioner to the Philippines, delivered to the United Nations today his message from Bataan.

It is, in fact, Bataan's formula for victory. It is the deep convictions, born of grim but inspiring experience with the front-line fighting against the Axis in both the Philippines and in China, that Mr. Sayre, only recently returned to the United States, is desirous of conveying to every citizen of every free nation resisting aggression.

That conviction is that neither superior man power nor superior material power will win this war for the democracies; that the real and only formula for victory is: an indissoluble spiritual unity among the free peoples who are determined not only to win the war but to rebuild the world on the brotherhood of man.

"Ours is a moral world," says Mr. Sayre and it is this message and this message supremely which he wishes to communicate to the citizens and the soldiers of the United Nations.

Fate of Babylon and Rome

"The breakdown and the tragic catastrophe which engulf us today are the result of seeking to build power on immoral fundamentals," he affirms. "It simply won't work. Babylon tried it—and failed. Rome tried it—and failed. Hitler is trying it—and will fail.

"Except as it is built upon truth and justice and good faith and regard for human rights—except as it is built upon human brotherhood—no civilization can endure.

"America, land of human brotherhood, born of the effort to make men free, dedicated to the defense of the rights of humanity, must keep true to her great traditions. Steadfast to these, she must assume throughout the world a moral leadership commensurate with her power. True to these ideals, America and China and all other free peoples, God helping them, cannot fail. The cause of humanity once more will go forward."

Mr. Sayre has taken the occasion of a rally in behalf of the United China Relief Society to make his first major public address since his return from Bataan and it is this address which constitutes the messages he wishes to bring home to the United Nations.

Spiritual Unity Vital

"The thought I want to leave is this: The democracies to win must achieve a spiritual unity," he declared. "The real strength of the democracies cannot be measured merely by their superior manpower, by their more extensive resources, by their greater wealth or superior power to produce armaments. These, important as they are, will not finally determine which way the scales will turn. The really vital strength of the democracies lies in the cohesive force of their underlying concepts, just as the underlying concepts of the Axis Powers have a profoundly disruptive force.

"Among the Axis Nations the fundamental concept upon which they seek to build their power is self-gain through naked force—might uninfluenced by right; and because among nations building upon such a philosophy there is no such thing as good faith or fair dealing or the obligation to observe even to one's own cost the treaty rights of others, there can be among such nations no lasting alliances, no true loyalties, no winning of free peoples to their support.

"On the other hand, the fundamental concept upon which the life of the democracies is based is human brotherhood and the defense and the development of the rights of humanity. As long as nations and peoples build their relationships upon human brotherhood, as long as they genuinely strive for human rights—for equality of opportunity irrespective of race or creed or color, for the right to shape one's life and work according to one's own conscience, for the protection of the weak against the unjust oppression of the strong—as long as nations fight for these, men in every part of the world, men in every generation, will flock to their standards.

Way to Unconquerable Power

"Such peoples will be welded together indissolubly by a spiritual unity; they will gain an accumulating power and an unconquerable strength which will prove ultimately overwhelming.

"That to me is the importance of this meeting tonight. China during her 54 months of war has given and bled and sacrificed as probably no other nation in the world. China in her dire need turns to America, still wealthy, still in possession of incomparable wealth and resources. Do we believe—practically — in human brotherhood? If not, let's stop talking about winning the war. But if we do, now is the time to evidence our faith.

"We shall never win the war, believe me, by merely turning ourselves into the arsenal of the world. True, we must produce armament and munitions and war supplies as no other nation has ever yet produced them. That is absolutely necessary. That goes without saying. But that alone will never win the war—and still less will it build a world that humanity can tolerate following the military victory. There is only one way to win the war—only one way to win the peace which follows the war. We must build upon moral foundations."

Bataan Defense Proved Vital To Allies, Says London Press

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—The American-Filipino defense of Bataan "will never be forgotten," the Daily Mail said today, keynoting a sentiment expressed by the entire London morning press.

The news from Battan weighed heavily on Britons, who have been watching the last-ditch defense closely.

"The whole world of free men," said the Mail, "will join in paying tribute to the magnificent stand made by the American and Filipino troops in the Philippine Islands. They have written a chapter of stubborn heroism which will never be forgotten."

The delaying action in the Philippines has been of the utmost value to the Allies, the Mail said.

"Even now," the paper continued, "their possession of Corregidor will deny the use of Manila to the Japanese as a secure naval base.

"But the fall of Bataan means that the enemy will be able to divert a large body of troops to the Battle of Burma and the projected assault on India. The Japanese position is thus materially improved and is further strengthened by the loss of British cruisers."

The News Chronicle, calling the campaign "a defense that astonished the world," said that "Bataan has fallen, its resources spent, its garrison exhausted."

"Most of the defenders," this paper continued, "have died fighting against overwhelming odds . . . Wainwright had carried the fight with a skill and determination worthy of his predecessor.

"The long-drawn-out resistance will rank with the defense of Malta, Tobruk and Savastopol among the outstanding episodes of the war."

The people of these islands have been proud of the sturdy fight of the U. S. and Filipino defenders. The newspapers have had to explain frequently why land and sea reinforcements could not be sent to their aid.

The exploits on Bataan have been used also as the texts of editorial sermons on colonial policy, writers pointing to the moral of freedom as the impetus which made the Filipinos fight so hard.

Military experts, realizing more fully than average Britons what skill and courage was needed to carry on war under such conditions, assert Bataan may have altered the whole course of the Pacific war.

"They have kept several divisions of crack Japanese assault troops tied up when the Japanese command may have wanted them elsewhere, possibly even for striking at Australia before the defenses there were ready," one said.

"Japan won't get another chance like that."

The best posted observers were confident that Japan now would gain little military advantage from the new developments because they must still maintain a very large garrison on Luzon and reorganize their battered shock divisions.

Bataan Adds to 31st's Fame

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The colorful 31st Infantry Regiment, "America's Foreign Legion," shared in the glory of the three month defense of Bataan.

Only this unit was identified by Secretary of War Stimson today in disclosing that fewer than 37,000 Americans and Filipinos were left fighting when the Japanese overwhelmed the Peninsula.

Sometimes called "Manila's Own" because it had the unique distinction among all Regular Army regiments, aside from the Philippine Scouts, of never having served in the United States. Until the Japanese invasion, the Regiment's proudest memory was of service in Siberia in 1918-20 and in the defense of the Shanghai International Settlement in 1932 during the Sino-Japanese fighting of that year.

For nine days early in January the Regiment held off the invaders at Abucay Hacienda in the northwest of the Peninsula, at a time when General MacArthur's forces were withdrawing toward the shelter of the Corregidor Fortress.

At that time, Clark Lee, Associated Press Correspondent, reported the Commander to be Charles Steel Davidson, but official war records listed the commander as Col. Irving E. Doane, a native of Hampton, Me.

Another recent commander was Col. Albert M. Jones. Later promoted to Major General, he was put in command of the southern wing of Gen. MacArthur's Army at the start of the invasion. Along with Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainright, he received the Distinguished Service Cross.

At the time of the January engagement, the battalion commanders were reported by Mr. Lee to have been: First, Maj. Lloyd G. Moffet, Denver, Colo.; Second, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Bowes, San Francisco; and Third, Lieut. Col. Jasper Brady, Seattle, Wash.

Hollins Celebrates Centennial Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROANOKE, Va.—Climaxing a hundred years of service in the higher education of young women, Hollins College will celebrate its centennial anniversary in a three-day program from May 17 to 19. Located in the Valley of Virginia, near this city, the college was founded there in 1842.

Commemorative exercises, conducted by the Rt. Rev. Karl Morgan Block, Bishop of California, will open the program on Sunday, May 17. The centennial theme, "Horizons of Freedom Today," will be the subject of a symposium on Monday, May 18. Speakers will be Frank Porter Graham, president of University of North Carolina, John Dewey, Columbia professor of philosophy emeritus, DeWitt H. Parker, professor of aesthetics at University of Michigan, and Harlow Shapley, Harvard professor of astronomy.

The centennial convocation, concluding the program, will be held on Tuesday, May 18. The address will be delivered by Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College. Bessie C. Randolph, president of Hollins College, will announce centennial gifts to the college from students faculty, alumnae and others.

Memphis Paper Starts Drive to Kill Rumors

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10 (AP)—The Commercial Appeal has inaugurated a "Kill Rumor Department."

Declaring that Memphis "has been flooded with wild rumors of one sort or another concerning the armed forces and the conduct of the war," the paper invited its readers to:

"Come on with your rumors—don't tell others, tell us. If it's true, we'll tell you so—if not we'll give you the facts. . . . In a word—you catch 'em' We'll kill 'em!"

Soldiers' Beer Under Debate By Red Cross

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—The American Red Cross is in the midst of a debate as to whether to serve soldiers beer in its service clubs in this country and abroad.

The issue is causing considerable internal argument within the organization. Even those who approve of giving beer to the soldiers along with various types of food are hesitant lest such action cut off donations to the Red Cross from drys.

The Army sells 3.2 beer in its post exchanges but the Red Cross proposal is to give it away.

Upholding free beer for soldiers is the Red Cross Director of Volunteer Services, Mrs. Dwight Davis, who as Mrs. Pauline M. Sabin, founded the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, a group that was credited with helping to break the back of prohibition in the early 1930s.

The American Red Cross is now in the process of setting up service clubs near camps in this country and at Army stations abroad.

It announced this week it is preparing to set up service clubs for American men on leave in at least three Australian cities, and to send men and women from this country to be in charge of each.

Nelson Announces Production Stops

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, reported yesterday that 101,140 man days of work were lost through war production stoppages in January and February and said this loss constituted "less than one-fifth of one per cent of the labor which went into war production during these months."

The War Production Board chief supplied the information in a letter saying that both government authorities and the National Association of Manufacturers were wrong about the time lost in war industries during January and February.

Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina placed the letter in the Senate record with the comment there had been fewer strikes than reported by the N. A. M. but he, Senator Maybank, was "distracted that there were any strikes while we were at war."

Mr. Nelson told Senators that he had ordered a careful recheck upon all work stoppage data from both government agencies and the N. A. M. and found that the "preliminary figure of the inter-departmental conference (government) erred on the low side of the actual situation, and the figures of the National Association were even more greatly in error on the side of excess."

The WPB listed 25 stoppages during January in war industries that involved 9,620 men and loss of 20,310 man-days. Its February total was 48 stoppages 22,010 men and 80,830 man-days. Mr. Nelson said the Manufacturers Association had reported 43 strikes for January involving 15,512 men and loss of 82,747 man-days and 76 strikes in February involving 70,905 men and loss of 253,603 days.

Museum Pieces In 'Scrap Drive'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10 — Sentiment went by the boards in favor of the war effort yesterday when two Rochester concerns, the Eastman Kodak Company and the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, sacrificed museum pieces dating back to their infant days to the city's forthcoming scrap collection drive.

Nine 16-ton roll coating wheels that turned out some of Kodak's pioneer products and a 17-ton dynamo that manufactured current for the city's electric lights in 1892 were turned over to the city, which will sell them to raise funds for municipal defense activities. The wheels, each 15 feet in diameter, contain 144 tons of metal.

Nearly 400 Public Works Department trucks will collect scrap metal from householders on April 25. The metal will feed furnaces for war materials and the money obtained from junk dealers will be used to finance air raid warning centers, blackout equipment and other defense efforts.

Scholarships For Southerners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 10 — Scholarships and student loan funds totaling $17,390, available in various Southern schools and colleges and open to lineal descendants of Confederate veterans, have been announced by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

They represent vacancies in the scholarships and loan funds of the organization, and will be available for the 1942-'43 sessions.

Offered under the Virginia division are $2,880 in tuition and part-tuition scholarships, donated by the schools and colleges involved and by individuals and funds as memorials to Confederate figures, and $1,150 in memorial student loan funds. This includes the $500 Morrow memorial gift scholarship good at Richmond College, Westhampton College or the University of Richmond.

The national organization has announced $12,465 in tuition and part-tuition scholarships available, and $895 in student loan funds.

Preparatory schools and business colleges are included with undergraduate colleges and universities in the scholarship and loan list. Heading the Virginia division education committee is Mrs. Robert Gray, of Bristol, Va.

Editor of 'America in Danger' Jailed for Contempt of Court

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10 — Another don't-blame-the-Axis, we-better-quit-the-war, pro-enemy American propagandist is in jail.

Again the special Federal grand jury investigation of Axis agents reaches into the extreme isolationist group in Congress and points its finger at further collaboration with those willing if not eager to see America lose the war.

And still another editor of the group of anti-Government, anti-British and anti-Semitic publications which have already come under the scrutiny of the Department of Justice is in court here today to be questioned about his activities, his associations and his intentions.

Clearly the Government is getting ahead in its crack-down on subversive forces. There never was any doubt that it could do the job when the Justice Department made up its mind that the job needed to be done. The results are piling up.

Christians, Pelley, Hudson

George W. Christians and William Dudley Pelley—about whom no more needs to be said in these columns at present—are already under arrest and awaiting trial. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has turned over to the United States Attorneys a tidy bit of evidence.

And now Charles B. Hudson, the editor of the mimeographed sheet, "America in Danger," which he mails weekly from Omaha, Neb., and in which he urges Americans to let the Axis establish itself anywhere in the rest of the world so long as the United States can get out of the war quickly, is out of propaganda and journalistic commission for at least three months.

He was sentenced by Justice Jennings Bailey in the District Court in Washingon—not for sedition—but for contempt of court when Mr. Hudson found a jail sentence preferable to answering the questions which William Power Maloney, special prosecutor, kept pressing at him.

Hoffmann's Speech

Mr. Hudson did some talking and before he stopped for reasons which seemed good to him he disclosed that he was the recipient of a large batch of reprints of the speech delivered in the House on Jan. 27 and Jan. 30 by Representative Clare E. Hoffmann (R) of Michigan.

Delivered about seven weeks after the assault on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Hoffmann's speech centered on the theme and sponsored the accusation that the President of the United States was "a Judas" and Mr. Hudson found it excellent material and just what he wanted to accomplish his purposes. He wanted to spread this thought and in consequence he spread the speech far and wide.

It developed at the grand jury hearing yesterday that Mr. Hoffmann ordered 145,000 reprints of his "Judas" speech from the Government printing office, with 95,000 franked—no expense, or more accurately, citizens' expense—envelopes to carry them through the mails.

It was in this way that Mr. Hoffmann's franks carried 30,000 copies of an isolationist speech a year ago for the now identified and court-proved Nazi propaganda organization headed by George Sylvester Viereck, a German agent now in jail. It was with Viereck that similar collaboration between him and Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York took place, according to the testimony sumbitted to the grand jury.

Quantity Prices

Through the medium of his news-sheet, which is dedicated to persuading Americans to run out on the war, Mr. Hudson offered to sell Mr. Hoffmann's speeches at quantity rates of 28 for 10 cents. There were not a few purchasers. And in one envelope with his news bulletin he sent a subscriber a free copy of Mr. Hoffmann's speech: It was in this envelope and in company with the Hoffmann reprinted speech which evidently he thought would aid his cause that Mr. Hudson enclosed a published appear which was so seditious that it does not deserve to be published and which Mr. Hudson knew might get him into trouble.

This card bore the headline:

"West Africa is not Iceland—It's Anything but a Nice Land." And it began by saying "so they want to send our boys to Africa. . . ." Another caption bore the familiar phrase, "V is for Victory" but at the bottom of the card Mr. Hudson defined what the phrase means to him and what he wants it to mean to others by saying "we think they're all vertiginious vagrants—a bunch of dizzy bums."

During the Viereck trial here it developed that the German agent had informed Berlin that "ingenious use" was being made of the "V symbol in a card" and that the "V card has been very effective here."

Disclaimer Printed

Mr. Hudson made clear his own judgment of what his V-card was calculated to do when he printed a notice on it disclaiming any intention of circulating it to the armed forces; at least if it did so circulate he wanted an out.

Incidentally Mr. Hudson has been vigorously protesting what he contends is the unkind treatment which the American courts have meted out to Mr. Viereck. He said it has been plain persecution, with the Jews mostly to blame that this Axis agent is now being prevented from carrying on his educational work in the United States.

But Mr. Hudson isn't even making these protests now. He refused to tell the court who printed the seditious card and when he continued his refusal Justice Bailey sentenced him for contempt, with the understanding that he may be released if he gives the desired testimony within 10 days.

Besides Mr. Hudson there were other recipients of batches of the 145,000 reprints of Mr. Hoffmann's speech and the full list of those to whom they went in quantity lots is still to come out and perhaps will only be disclosed if Mr. Hoffman is himself summoned before the grand jury. The names of a few of them have been mentioned and they include persons like Gerald B. Winrod and Hermann D. Kissinger, both of whom are under the surveillance of the Justice Department for allegedly subversive activities

Michigan's Help Sought in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Michigan is going direct to its educational institutions in a recruiting program designed to meet current wartime employee needs and to establish a long-range career service in State Government.

First major step in the program was the recent publication by the State Civil Service Department of a manual for colleges, setting forth the opportunities offered to college-trained workers in the State service. This will be followed by similar manuals for high schools, business colleges, and trade organizations, according to Thomas J. Wilson, state personnel director.

He said the State hopes to draw its highly technical employees, such as chemists, from the colleges and universities; its clerical workers from high schools; its stenographers from business colleges; and certain types of trained workers from trade and professional groups.

Mr. Wilson emphasized that the State is having difficulty at present filling vacancies caused by employees leaving to take higher-paying jobs elsewhere. To meet the wartime competition, a study is being made of civil service compensation schedules with a view to increasing salaries in classifications where it is necessary to keep skilled employees.

Recently State Highway Department officials complained that they were losing engineers so rapidly that they would be unable to carry out the projected 1942 war highway construction program if the trend continued. Civil Service authorities say that other State departments are having similar problems.

Girl Bellhops Soon, Hotel Manager Says

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10 (AP)—Girls may soon replace boys as bellhops, J. A. Jones, manager of the world's largest hotel, the Stevens in Chicago, predicted.

Mr. Jones in an address before the All Southern hotel convention here said he was filling vacancies in his staff now with women. "We have not yet put on the girls as bell boys, but that may be done soon," he declared.

"Last week I was compelled to employ women to do all sorts of hotel cleaning with the exception of the high ladder work in the dining rooms and ball rooms. I may soon be compelled to seek women who will climb the high ladders and dust the chandeliers in the ball rooms also."

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Corregidor Fortress Continues Heroic Fight

Continued from Page 1

confidence placed in him by the Commander in Chief and had advised that everything possible had been done to hold Bataan with the limited force under his command.

Wainwright's Report:

A United States communiqué on events at Bataan said:

"General Wainwright reported this morning that all communication between Corregidor and Bataan had been cut off for nearly 24 hours. However, it is apparent that fighting on the peninsula has ceased.

"The General sent a message to the President in which he expressed his appreciation of the confidence placed in him by his Commander in Chief. He said everything possible had been done to hold Bataan with the limited number of combat soldiers under his command. The overwhelming air and artillery superiority of the Japanese finally overcame the dogged resistance of the hungry and exhausted defenders. General Wainwright declared that our flag still flies on the beleaguered island Fortress of Corregidor.

"Corregidor was raided frequently throughout April 9 by heavy Japanese bombers. Enemy batteries on Bataan and on the south shore of Manila Bay repeatedly shelled our island forts. No material damage resulted. Our guns did not return the fire of the enemy artillery on Bataan, because the exact position of our troops in that area was not known and it was desired to avoid the chance of subjecting them to our own fire."

Japanese radiocasts said Japanese vanguards were continuing to advance against American and Filipino positions on Bataan Peninsula and have occupied the towns of Limay and Lamao on the east coast, capturing several thousands of the enemy.

The Japanese news agency earlier declared that the United States stronghold at Corregidor had been raided twice April 9 and that fighting still was going on on Bataan Peninsula, despite previous reports that the American and Filipino troops on the Peninsula had asked for a truce.

The Japanese took Limay early in the morning, Domei reported, and then drove into Lamae, four miles further down the coast.

This advance forced American and Filipino troops to flee in the direction of Mariveles, on the southern tip of the peninsula, the news agency said.

It added that after heavy Japanese dive bombing several thousand troops in the Limay and Lamae region surrendered.

Mariveles is almost 15 miles from Lamae around the curve of the peninsula tip.

Domei said tons of explosives were unleashed on military installations on Corregidor Island.

Indian Ocean:

Britain's first aircraft carrier, the 23-year-old Hermes, has been sunk in fighting in the Indian Ocean, the British Admiralty said today in a communiqué.

Japanese planes—either bombers or torpedo craft—sank the 10,850-ton Hermes about 10 miles off Ceylon, at the tip of India on the western side of the broad Bay of Bengal.

Meanwhile, British planes over the Indian Ocean narrowly missed an enemy aircraft carrier with bombs and shot down four planes during an engagement with a Japanese squadron, the British reported.

". . . Our bombers . . . scored near misses on one aircraft carrier," a communiqué declared. "Some of our aircraft are missing."

The total bag of Japanese planes accounted for in the communiqué was 18 destroyed or damaged, 14 of them from a large force of bombers and fighters which attacked Trincomalee, British naval base on Ceylon, for the first time April 9.

The loss of the Hermes came soon after the sinking of the heavy cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall, acknowledged April 9, in the same area.

The Japanese claimed even greater successes.

A Japanese naval communiqué said that besides the Hermes, a 9,100-ton cruiser of the Birmingham class and a 7,550-ton cruiser of the Emerald class were sunk April 9 off Trincomalee naval station, Ceylon.

To this the London admiralty countered:

"The Japanese claim to have sunk cruisers off Trincomalee is known to be quite untrue."

The Japanese claimed 21 merchant vessels and the two cruisers had been sunk in Indian Ocean operations up to Tuesday, April 7.

Today's claim added the Hermes, two cruisers, a destroyer, a patrol vessel and six other ships to the Japanese list of sinkings, but of these the British confirmed only that of the Hermes. The Japanese said also that a cruiser of the 7,250-ton Leander class was damaged.

The Japanese account of the battle said its forces suffered no damage but lost 10 planes. Tokyo said the British lost 51 planes over land and sea. The Japanese report indicated Trincomalee was heavily raided.

Southwest Pacific:

The United States and Australia have taken the offensive in the air but are yet unable to lay the groundwork for a total counter-drive, it was stressed officially today while the Japanese consolidated a further gain in their arc of bases facing this continent.

In actual warfare, seven Japanese bombers, fighter escorted, raided the strategic New Guinea harbor of Port Moresby for the 25th time and were believed to have lost at least one bomber.

The first reports of the 20-minute raid mentioned no damage or casualties. The attackers once more encountered Allied interceptor planes. Defending airmen pitched their resistance on a note struck by Lieut.-Gen. George H. Brett, Air Chief and Deputy Commander under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific.

"We've taken the offensive against the Japanese in the air and we'll continue to increase it."

Moderating any hope that such air initiative could be broadened into all-out offensive action, by land, sea and air, Australia's Air Minister A. S. Drakeford declared that despite successes of the air arm, the Allied air strength still falls short of what would be required to lay the basis for total action.

Burma:

With the Japanese only 30 miles from the Yenanma oil fields on the Burma front, the hard-pressed and outnumbered defenders of the Irrawaddy River Valley were prepared to burn and blow up the wells.

Although bad atmospheric conditions interfered with radio communications, a well-informed source here said the British were ready to "scorch" the oil properties if the Japanese and rebellious Burmese continued their flanking progress. The British were described as outnumbered three to one on the ground and 10 to one in the air.

Delayed dispatches direct from the front referred to the complete absence of Allied air support for ground groups.

From the eastern end of the Burma lines, held by Chinese forces, the Chinese reported that they were in contact with the Japanese but that there had been little activity in the past 24 hours.

The Chinese continued fighting on the east-west road between Toungoo and Mawchi and said there were other minor patrol engagements along the Siamese border.

American Group Destroys 10 Zeros

By the Associated Press

Chungking, April 10

The American Volunteer Group of fliers reported today the destruction of 10 out of 20 Japanese fighter planes in an air battle Wednesday afternoon over Leiyun, in Southern Yunnan Province. The A. V. G. suffered no losses.

Two other Japanese planes were so severely damaged that they were not expected to be able to reach their base, said the A. V. G. communiqué, issued at headquarters "Somewhere in Yunnan." All the Japanese planes were of the Navy "Zero" type.

Registering Women 18 to 65 Has President's Indorsement

Continued from Page 1

women shall be registered and when will depend largely on advice the President gets from a committee he set up recently to study the whole man power question.

How Best to Use Registrants

Another question this committee is now in the midst of deciding is how to assign the men and women registered to jobs after their names and qualifications are known.

There is a question, the President explained, whether to set up a new organization or form a centralized co-ordinating unit for government agencies already engaged in the use of man power and woman power.

He told newsmen that a decision on the man power mobilization setup probably would be made within a week.

Miss Thelma McKelvey, of the Labor Division of OPM, has estimated that at least 2,000,000 women will be needed in defense factories during the present year. Registration would be a systematic way of placing them in jobs where they would be the most efficient, she believes.

The recruiting of women for industrial jobs would parallel a campaign the Army will be making to get women volunteers into its new auxiliary, authorized in the Rogers bill now pending in the Senate.

Oakland 'Floating Gardens'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

The "big top" has come to Oakland. Its flags are flying in the breezes which whip across beautiful Lake Merritt in the center of downtown. Quizzical gulls know something is different, and the throngs which make Lake Merritt the center of their boating, strolling, and "bike"-riding are equally as quizzical.

It will be April 28 before the secret can be fully and publicly told, as to what is going on under the "big top." This much is known, that the great California Spring Garden Show has moved out into the open. Oakland Auditorium is in use this year for war purposes. Garden Show authorities immediately arranged to shift the locale.

Their choice was the center of Oakland's most beautiful and distinguishing feature, Lakeside Park which borders Lake Merritt. There in a site which is normally beautiful and resplendent with natural grace, they erected the "big top" and a smaller "big top" to shelter the show which has become traditionally one of America's most spectacular.

Inside the "big top" workmen are developing authentic reproductions of the famous Floating Gardens of Xochimilco, 15 miles south of Mexico City. Motif of the show this year symbolizes American good-neighborliness and American unity. Its theme is "Pan-American Gardens." What more striking exhibit could have been chosen to express this theme in flowers than Mexico's great water-floral spectacle?

Howard E. Gilkey, landscape architect, visited Mexico's Floating Gardens to secure minute details for the reproduction on the shores of Lake Merritt.

Last year, it will be remembered, the California Garden Show attempted something which went beyond the public's expectation, reproduction of Rainbow Redwood Forest and Rainbow Falls. The roar of the great falls, the grandeur of the redwoods, and the natural woodsy and wild-flower atmosphere of the central exhibition were more realistic than words can portray.

Success of this show is due largely to the fact that it is non-profit and receives its impetus from the enthusiasm of its businessmen sponsors who are gardeners in a superamateur sort of way. It is the spectacle of California gardens and the zeal of California gardeners that has made this show outstanding.

In reproducing the Floating Gardens a grand lagoon is being built which will extend the entire length of the "big top." Whether one may enjoy the gardens by moving down the lagoon in gondolas with singing gondoliers as at Xochimilco is one of the secrets the public must wait for. Doubtless some such surprise has been prepared. The show opens April 28, continues through May 3.

Nate White

Canadian Embassy For Washington?

OTTAWA, April 10 (AP)—Reports were current here that the Canadian legation in Washington might be raised soon to the status of an embassy under an ambassador who would also be a member of the Ottawa cabinet.

Officials declined to comment but it is known that high Government circles have considered such a step, and the name of Defense Minister J. L. Ralston has been mentioned for such a post.

They Made History in Bataan

U. S. Army Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing

Defenders and Refugees in the Philippines

Above: Somewhere behind the lines on Bataan Peninsula these American soldiers listen to their radio during the days before Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright's embattled forces were finally overcome through sheer numbers. Below: The roar of Japanese bombers forced these residents of Bataan to evacuate their homes during an air raid.

Axis Strategy: Union in the Middle East

Continued from Page 1

New Guinea and Timor by the United Nations might be holding up a Japanese pincers movement against Australia.

An increasing possibility is that compulsion on the Axis partners to strive for a junction will drive Japan into an attack on Russia in the Maritime provinces in the Vladivistok area. The seizure of Vladivostok would prevent its immediate use by the United Nations for air attacks on Japan proper.

The important factor behind this estimate of Japan's plans is the increasing evidence of the heaviness of the blow already struck its merchant shipping.

No one can know now the exact extent of the damage done to Japanese shipping in the naval battles from the Philippines to Java due to the character of those actions, but it is certain, and authoritative corroborating evidence has come to hand in the last few days, that Tokyo has suffered to the point where it is unlikely that it is able to conduct two over-the-water invasion movements simultaneously. In fact, some question whether Japan was ever able to contemplate more than one major invasion effort which must be waterborne.

Japan's heaviest shipping losses were sustained during the night actions in Macassar Straits and around Bali. In both instances Allied naval forces broke through the escorting warships to roam freely among the convoy.

Those who went through those actions describe the almost unbelievable success due to the surprise and the complete inability of the Japanese to cope with the Allied warships at night. Destroyers steamed between double rows of great Japanese transports, firing torpedoes from both sides while the Japanese began shooting wildly, often firing at each other.

Allied warships ended the engagement only when their ammunition was exhausted and departed leaving the Japanese still fighting each other. It is impossible, therefore, to know or even estimate the full extent of the damage inflicted, but those who participated in the action, men and officers alike, are fully convinced that a significant portion of the Japanese merchant ships suitable for troop transport has been sunk or put out of service for a long time.

[The battle of the Macassar Straits began on Feb. 23 and continued for more than three days. Scant Navy and War Department communiqués some days after the engagement indicated as many as 50 out of 100 enemy transports had been sunk or damaged. In a press interview at the War Department in Washington on April 3, the commander of the attacking forces, Commander Paul Hopkins Talbot, declared that four elderly destroyers were the only surface ships under his command. Only one of the four was damaged. Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford was quoted by the Australian Radio yesterday as saying that in the fighting near Bali "the enemy probably suffered as severely or more severely than we did . . . although they greatly outnumbered us."]

Losses suffered in the Macassar Straits battle may explain the Japanese failure to attempt to destroy American bridgeheads in Australia. Americans have been arriving here since America's entry into the war practically unmolested. If Japan were able to take all possible precautions for a protracted war it seems likely it would have attempted to destroy this growing threat on its southern flank of operations. Obviously there is a very real reason why the Japanese drive southward degenerated into a containing action from air bases at Timor, New Guinea, and Rabaul.

But on the other side of the sea picture is the obvious fact that the Japanese naval power has been relatively less harmed in past action than the Allied navies. Their losses have been primarily in merchant tonnage, not warships, and the bulk of their fleet apparently is available for a possible naval attempt to drive the British from Indian waters. This suggests the possibility that the Battle of India now opening may be restricted largely to naval action in an effort to surround India and cut off Anglo-American supplies, thus isolating it without attempting any immediate land occupation.

If the Japanese do launch a major naval offensive in Indian waters and also attack Russia it will strongly confirm the impression that they are under heavy compulsion, for such a course is extremely risky and is justifiable from the enemy's point of view only if it could bring a quick juncture with the German forces.

Heavy Japanese naval concentrations in the Indian area would inevitably weaken the enemy's naval forces now between Japanese lines of communication and the American naval forces in the Pacific. If Japan divides its fleet it will provide a perfect opportunity to catch it dispersed, but unless it does divide, Japan's chances in the Indian waters are poor.

Regarding Russia, Japan is today in a position somewhat analogous to Hitler's after the conquest of France. Hitler then did not dare to attempt an invasion of England with Russia always a potential menace at his rear. He was forced to attempt to protect his rear before proceeding. Japan today has the same threat from Russia in its rear. Japan is most vulnerable in the northwest and north where Russian attacks from the maritime provinces or American attacks moving down from the Aleutian Islands are not screened as elsewhere by protecting island barriers.

If Japan attempts to eliminate this menace it would require further division of land and air forces weakening its power either for Australia or Indian land operations.

Through all this analysis Russia emerges increasingly as the immediate bastion of the Allied cause with India as the strategic prize in the new campaigns now opening. So long as the Allies hold India, and likewise retain naval communications with India, Japan is still open to attack from all sides. Allied supplies and even troops are always able to enter China from India to aid Chinese operations against the Japanese left flank which well may prove the best vantage point of an ultimate counteroffensive. Also, while India holds, Russia can get its supplies from the south while the Axis partners remain separated.

The Battle of India, therefore, is vital to the whole integrated war strategy for an Axis success would give both Germany and Japan renewed resources with which to resume offensives in their respective theaters. While Germany undoubtedly has sufficient reserves necessary to launch a powerful offensive this year it is extremely doubtful if Hitler could repeat another year unless he conquers the Caucasus oil and other Russian resources. A juncture with Japan would also give Hitler Asia's rubber, tin, and other strategic supplies while Japan, in return, would get German industrial products.

The Axis, in other words has every reason to bend all efforts for the elimination of Russia.

Should the battle develop this way Australia will be of vital importance in providing naval bases for striking at the flank of Japanese operations in Indian waters and supplying air bases for the constant harassing of Japanese land positions in the Indies.

Without Australia Anglo-American forces would be divided exactly as the German and Japanese are today.

It is as important to our cause to hold Australia as it is important to the enemy to gain India. Whether the ultimate attack on Japan will come from this direction is entirely speculative, but Australia must be denied to the enemy for Europe's fate may well depend on the outcome of the Battle of India, while India is vitally affected by the situation in Australia on this side and by developments in the Mediterranean on the other side.

Australia Has Spent £207,000,000 on War

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, April 10

Australia's war expenditures for the nine months ended with March totaled £207,000,000 the Treasury disclosed today.

Allied World Strategy Due From Talks at London

Continued from Page 1

Ghormley, Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, and other high American officers discussed the broad aspects of these interrelated problems of military, naval, and air strategy with Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir Dudley Pound, Admiral of the Fleet, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Commodore for Air, Lord Louis Mountbatten, and Maj. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismey, Chief of Staff to the Minister of Defense, and Brigadier Holle.

General Marshall's study of military problems with the British Chiefs still continues, while Mr. Hopkins, after lunching with Foreign Minister Anthony Eden yesterday, continued today his talks with Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State in charge of production, and other British production leaders.

Axis Challenge Faced

The particular significance of these Anglo-American consultations lies in the atmosphere in which they are carried on. There is wide recognition in authoritative quarters here which is now beginning to be reflected in the press that there is urgent need for a re-examination of joint strategy with a view to meeting the challenge of the Axis spring offensive. As The Times, of London, understates it today, "The Allies have in fact pressing problems of defense and offense."

These problems include especially:

1. The Japanese drive in the Pacific, which when the last Anglo-American talks were held here appeared to be moving southeast toward Australia, and has now turned mainly westward toward India and Ceylon.

The loss of two British cruisers, the Dorchester and Cornwall, announced yesterday and raids on the British naval base at Trincomalee, Ceylon, as well as Japanese air attacks on India itself mean a major threat to the Allied position in the Indian Ocean which must be met and countered.

American Aid in India

2. The problem of rallying Indians to a united defense of their homeland is already being tackled with American help.

The press here today gives Col. Louis Johnson a major share of credit for the sudden improvement in prospects of an accord at New Delhi.

Best-informed quarters here believe both the Indian and British press are inclined to be over-optimistic, but it is clear that real hope of agreement has been revised by the collaboration of Sir Stafford Cripps and Colonel Johnson.

3. In the Middle East, latest reports indicate a pause in Marshal Erwin Rommel's forward push, confirming the impression that the Axis is getting into position for an all-out offensive, but likely to await the outcome of a Luftwaffe attempt to put Malta out of action and probably timed to coincide with a Nazi spring offensive in the Southern Ukraine.

Pressure on Vichy

4. In the west, there are signs of renewed German pressure on Vichy, where the French fleet remains the principal issue.

Berlin correspondents of Swiss papers report Nazi officials as insisting that "France has reached the turning point and must now decide her policy. She must eliminate all resistance to Germany coming from the highest personalities in diplomacy politics and the French army."

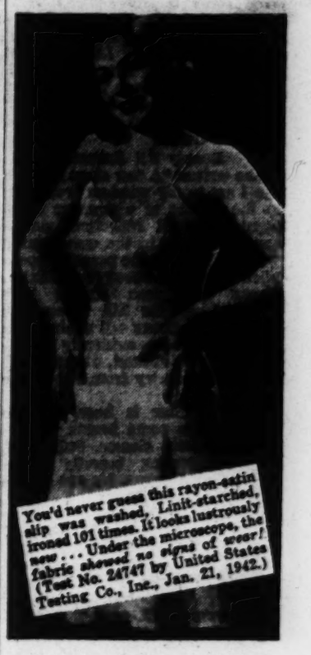
The diplomatic problem of what to do about Vichy in view of continuing reports of aid to the Axis coinciding with an American move regarding supplies to French North Africa, is probably one of the matters discussed by Mr. Hopkins.

5. Both Mr. Hopkins and General Marshall plainly implied in their statements to the press on arrival here that America envisaged taking the offensive in the West against Germany.

The problem of when this will be practical in view of the strain on Allied naval resources undoubtedly constitutes one of the main subjects of the present discussion.

Crew of Tanker Saved After Drifting a Week

PARAMARIBO, Dutch Guines, April 10 (AP)—Fifteen members of of the crew of an American tanker which was torpedoed by a German submarine were picked up by the yacht of Governor Kielstra of Surinam after drifting for a week in an open lifeboat, the Aneta News Agency reported yesterday.


You'd never guess this rayon-satin slip was washed, Linit-starched, ironed 101 times. It looks lustrously new . . . Under the microscope, the fabric showed no signs of wear! (Test No. 24747 by United States Testing Co., Inc., Jan. 21, 1942.)

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ANNOUNCEMENT!

TWILIGHT on the BOARDWALK

For the purpose of affording protection to allied merchant ships at sea, Atlantic City has put into effect what in this war will be known as a "DIM-OUT." A dim-out is not a black-out—just a reduction and dimming of extremely bright lights and extinguishing of illuminated signs.

The unrestricted use of electrical illumination along the coast caused a gigantic skyglare area visible at sea from far beyond the shipping lanes, and permitted detection by the enemy of allied ships as they became silhouetted against the background of the rays from shore illumination.

You'll actually be fascinated by the novel change of the World's Famous Boardwalk in its new romantic twilight dress—

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Today's Woman

Achievements of Alaskan Women Recorded in Their Own Monthly Magazine

By Kate M. Archibald
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

What Alaska women are doing in building up the Territory, in establishing the gracious amenities in far outposts, in springing into immediate action for the defense and sustenance of Alaska during the war, is recorded in their own magazine, The Alaska Woman, published in Juneau.

An accomplishment in itself, there is assembled in a recent issue, the doings, patriotic and social, of women all over the wide areas of Alaska, from Nome to Fairbanks and from Skagway to Unga on one of the Aleutian Islands on the way to Japan.

An inspirational note in the same issue is supplied by Mrs. Myra McDonald of Cordova, President of the Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs. Like many Alaskan women, Mrs. McDonald gets inspiration from the windows of a hillside home looking out over a matchless sweep of mountains, sea, and sunset.

Beauty All Around

She writes: "A few short months ago I sat in my window breathing in the beauty of a summer midnight. Ethereal reflections deepened the tones in the quiet water where, unafraid, the peaceful boats plied to and fro about their affairs. Ranks of Queen Anne's lace marched up the hill to nod at haughty foxgloves tall against the house; and bees, evidently working the clock around, droned with impartial industry from one to the other.

"Now winter is here, on the land, and in some hearts. Blackouts. First-aid classes. Ships unlighted, stealing secretly away under sealed orders. No one knows what tomorrow holds. . . . Well, we are in it. Our self-respect no longer has to apologize to itself. After all, we are made of the same stuff as those others who have been enduring war for us. We can take it, too."

Of women all over the Territory, the magazine states that when war came, they were ready. "First on deck to serve in the emergency were Alaskan women. Mobilized and organized during the past year, few women in the Territory were without some training for defense."

Through those first blackout nights they were ready. In the day that followed Red Cross and first-aid classes "boomed," the American Women's Voluntary Services were busy throughout the Territory, and in some places the women organized their own air-raid warning units.

Clothing Reservoir Set Up

Special preparations for cold weather conditions had to be made such as provisions for warm blankets and clothing, and in one city a blanket and clothing reservoir was set up in an historic Russian building. Women were able to render immediate comfort in serving hot beverages to civilian and military patrols, and this was done in all parts of the Territory.

With this most active defense and war work, the women's clubs of Alaska, it is found, are continuing those cultural and social functions so vital to the well-being of isolated Alaskan cities. To go through the list of cities alphabetically, listing women's activities, is to get rid of movie-manufactured misinformation about Alaska.

In Anchorage, the Woman's Club is continuing its study groups and the "fast-growing" Business and Professional Women's Club is opening its own clubrooms. In Cordova, war activity did not prevent the Women's Club from holding a morale-building party in the American Legion Dugout. The Douglas Island Woman's Club is going on with a full departmental program from fine arts to international relations.

In Fairbanks, activities are listed of the Fairbanks Alaska Chapter of Pioneer Women, of the Parent-Teacher Association, of the American Association of University Women, Fairbanks Chapter, the Pre-School Association, and the Fairbanks Soroptomists.

In Haines, the Woman's Club is active. From Homer comes this revealing description: "Disruption of boat schedules left people in Homer feeling isolated, grateful for weekly plane service from Anchorage." The Homer Woman's Club gave a fine Christmas party.

The Juneau Woman's Club sponsored a big community party and sing. In Ketchikan, the Woman's Club co-operated with other groups in entertainment of service men on Annette Island, and Pioneers of Alaska in Ketchikan held their annual dinner at the close of a year of entertaining activities.

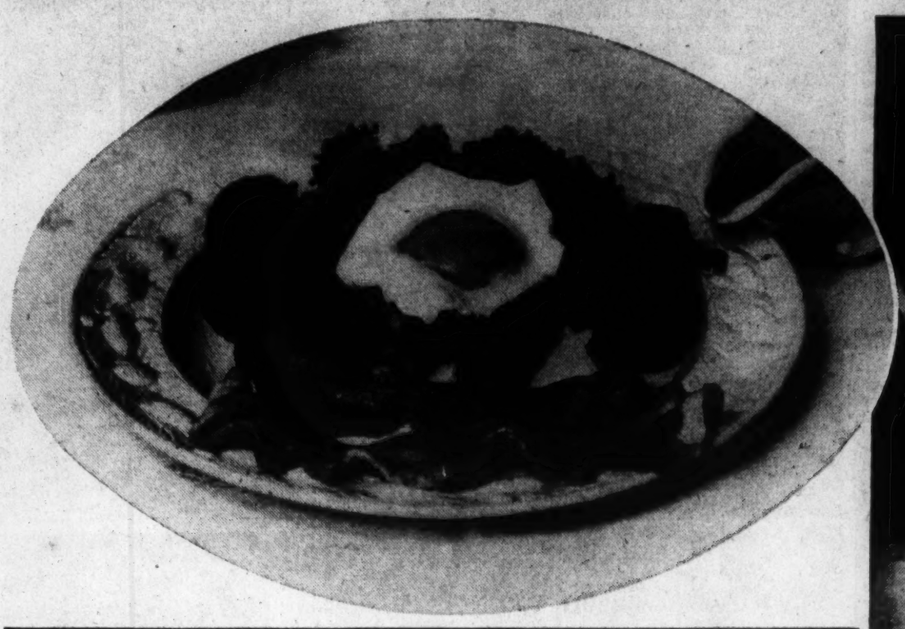
The Nome Home Arts Club is raising funds to insure play-field supervision for children next summer. The Seldovia Woman's Club gave a dance with men from the Red Mountain Chrome Mine as its special guests. In Seward, the Junior and Senior Woman's Clubs are concerned not only with defense but with plans for rebuilding the City since its recent devastating fire.

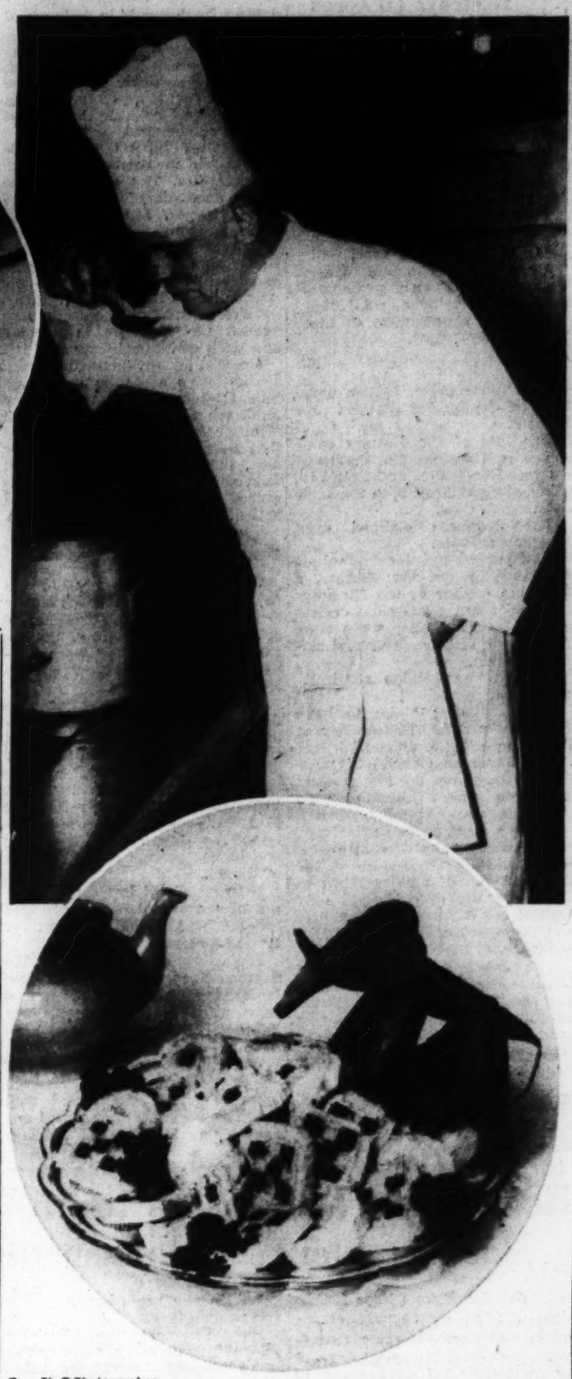
Entertaining Service Men

Service men at Port Ray were guests of the Sitka Woman's Club. In Skagway, the Woman's Club is sponsoring a skating rink for women and children and at a recent meeting heard a book review of Marguerite Steen's "The Sun Is My Undoing."

Although no news has been received from the Unga Woman's Club since the outbreak of the war, it is known that the Club was working with the school and church for a big Christmas party for the children on the Island.

A section of The Alaska Woman is devoted to garden clubs, and Fairbanks, which is only a degree away from the Arctic Circle, appears to have an active Garden Club. This pertinent notice appears in the magazine: "In response to requests by Alaska gardeners who feel that solution to problems peculiar to the Territory are not offered by authorities in the States, The Alaska Woman hereafter will publish garden articles by Alaskans and news of the activities of garden clubs in the Territory."





By a Staff Photographer

Gaston Thierry, chef at The Pioneer in Boston, is shown tasting his famous Potato and Leek Soup. At the left is a favorite luncheon dish served at The Pioneer—poached egg on broccoli with strips of bacon and cheese croquettes. Mr. Thierry takes pride in arranging the food attractively. The elephant which decorates the plate of sandwiches shown at the lower left is made of carrots with string beans for tusks.

Gaston Thierry, French Chef at The Pioneer, Applies Food Lessons of World War I

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Wartime food restrictions? Gaston Thierry, chef for The Pioneer, the widely known hotel of the Boston Y. W. C. A., smiles. They are not new to him. He recalls the last war when he was in the service of France. He managed then and he knows how to manage now—to manage so well that the patrons of the hotel will hardly be aware that wartime economy is being strictly practiced in the kitchen.

Mr. Thierry saves the outside leaves of the lettuce and makes soup of them. Apple peelings which, in normal times, he might have thrown away are now boiled, then strained, and the juice used instead of apricot for the glaze on French pastries. Canned fruit juices instead of sugar are also used to sweeten pastry products. He is also using honey, corn sirup, and maple sirup as sugar substitutes. Only big potatoes are now put into the potato peeler as there is waste when small ones are fed into it. The small ones are now boiled first and peeled afterward in The Pioneer kitchen. Mr. Thierry also serves more baked potatoes, the skins of which have been thoroughly scrubbed, so they can be eaten.

Tomato Panade

There are always rolls left, and heretofore, he has used these for bread and butter pudding. With the conservation of sugar demanded, he decided on a new economy. The rolls go into Tomato Panade. This is easily made, he says, with tomato juice, purée, or stew.

"Fry an onion in butter," he directs, "and add this with a little of the skin of ham or a ham bone for flavor; add carrots, parsley, and celery to one can of tomato or tomato juice, one can of water, and boil with salt, and eight French rolls. Then strain and serve with well-washed parsley or charvil which is more delicate than parsley."

The bread, he says, in addition to the nourishing things in it, gives thickening.

Not only does Mr. Thierry know foods, but he also knows delightful tales about various dishes.

Pepper Pot

"Pepper Pot," he said. "Do you know the story?"

I did not, but he told it to me.

"After George Washington had crossed the Delaware, he wanted to care for his army and asked the chef what he could provide in the way of food. He finally got tripe, onions, pepper, and potatoes and made soup. Washington was pleased and asked the name of it. The chef replied that it had none, so General Washington inquired what was in it. When he was told, he named it 'Pepper Pot.'"

Lamb Near East

Lamb Near East, another dish for which Mr. Thierry gives the recipe, calls for the diced breast of spring lamb, peeled and diced eggplant, diced onions, green peppers, and tomatoes when in season. Fry the lamb first in fat until it is a golden color, he says. Then remove from the skillet and fry the onion and pepper in the same fat for a few minutes. Put the meat again into the skillet and add three times as much water as meat. Cook for half an hour, then add rice (one-fourth cup to one cup of lamb), season to taste and cook slowly for 20 minutes. As soon as the rice is soft, add tomatoes and eggplant and cook five minutes longer. Two tomatoes and one-fourth of an eggplant should be used to one cup of lamb.

Pioneer Baked Banana

For years he has been promoting the banana as one simple contribution to this country's "Good Neighbor" effort. Pioneer Baked Banana which may frequently be found on the menu is prepared by peeling the banana and baking it for six or seven minutes. It may be served with bacon on top or with Salisbury steak and cream sauce, seasoned with horseradish.

Pioneer Baked Pear

Mr. Thierry promotes the use of fruits on his menus. He serves grapefruit with a dash of grenadine sirup or of crème de menthe (non-alcoholic). There is also Pioneer Baked Pear—a pear that has been peeled, the core removed and the center filled with honey or canned fruit juice and then baked.

Potato and Leek Soup

Potato and leek soup, which is one of the specialties at The Pioneer, was a frequent wartime dish in France. Mr. Thierry, by the way, recommends a good bowl of soup for children in the morning or at noon rather than cold cereal or the popular "glass of milk and peanut butter sammich."

"To make the leek soup," he says, "we take an onion chopped up, a bunch of leeks which have been washed very carefully and cut up, and potatoes diced. Fry the onion and leeks in butter, being careful not to sear them, add the potato and put in boiling water. After it has boiled, we add cream and chopped parsley and serve a slice of toasted French roll as a crouton. In the spring we use dandelion greens instead of leeks." For a family of six, the quantities would be one onion, two pats of butter, six leeks, using the white part only, four large potatoes, three quarts of water or chicken stock, a half pint of cream. The green of the leeks is used for seasoning for beef or chicken stock.

The Pioneer dining room has a large patronage of both men and women and a few minutes' conversation with its chef reveals the reason. Preparation of food is an art to him as to other Frenchmen.

As he discusses foods and their handling, you understand what he means when he says that his work is an art. He knows foods and their combinations and seasonings as a musician knows the resolving of one harmony into another. And indeed he should. Like other Frenchmen of his profession, he began by serving a two-year apprenticeship during which his parents paid the owner of the establishment for his instruction and for any food he spoiled. At the end of that period, he received a small salary for another two years and then, as his work was satisfactory, he was permitted to serve a meal he had cooked alone. This was 35 years ago. For his work in food, he received from the French Government the Medaille de l'Hygiene Publique and Chevalier du Merite Agricole.

His other decorations are for his active service in the French Army in World War I—four, including the Croix de Guerre. Although he had come to America in 1900 and might have stayed here, he promptly left his place as chef at the Hotel Rochester in Rochester, N. Y., in 1914 and went back to France to serve his country. In 1919 he returned to the United States and became chef for the Statler Company for 14 years. When the Statler Hotel in Boston opened, he came with 100 cooks whom he directed in handling the opening banquet.

Now, with food restrictions of World War II upon us, Mr. Thierry is already putting into practice things that he learned in his war experience 23 years ago in France.

Tells How to Make Sandwiches

In addition to all the tricks of economy cooking, Mr. Thierry, chef at The Pioneer, is also skilled in the art of putting fancy dishes together. At the right is a plate of dainty tea sandwiches. These are Mr. Thierry's instructions for making the checkerboard sandwiches pictured.

Cut thin slices of white bread lengthwise of the loaf. Then cut fairly thick oblong strips of both white and brown bread, slicing from the ends of the loaves. Soften butter, add to it flavoring, and whip up like a purée. With the butter, cement the brown and white strips into blocks, alternating the light and dark bread as shown in the picture. Roll the blocks in the long thin slices of white bread. One slice will cover two or three blocks. Roll the blocks tightly in dampened napkins and store in the refrigerator for an hour to harden. Slice just before serving. The secret of their goodness lies in the flavoring you combine with the butter — chicken, ham, honey, peanut butter, or whatever you choose.

Save Leftover Bread—Here Are Ways to Use It

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ours is a small family, and we seem always to have leftover bread. Quite a while ago we sat down and made a list of uses for the odd bits of bread that seemed always to be accumulating. We have an index of recipes for puddings, Bettys, stuffings, cookies and tricky uses for odd bits of the loaf. No more wasted bread for us!

Now that the drive for food conservation is on, more than ever, we prize this file and use it constantly. Why not save every slice of bread that's too dry for table use and save the heels and crusts, too? Slightly dried bread can be used for toast, desserts, and interesting accompaniments for soups and salads. When the bread is very dry, grate it on a fine grater for crumbs. Or toast the bread and grate it.

Bread Tricks

Use dried-out bread in these ways:

Fried Bread: Dip bread slices in milk, sauté in bacon fat. Serve for breakfast, topped with poached, fried or scrambled eggs.

Melba Toast: Whenever the oven is going, toast a cookie sheet or two of leftover bread until very crisp. Serve with soups, salads, and appetizers.

Croutons: Cube leftover bread or cut into tiny shapes with garnish cutters. Parch them (dry and brown) in the oven or sauté in butter or fry in deep fat. Serve with soup.

Bread Sticks: Cut bread in three-inch sticks. Toast in the oven or fry in deep fat.

Bread that's two or three days old makes grand toast. Try these toast favorites:

Cheese Toast: (Serve with onion soup or other hearty soups.) Cut rounds of bread with three-inch cutter. Toast in the oven until crisp. Fill bowls or marmites with soup, put toast rounds on top, sprinkle with Parmesan-type cheese. Run under the broiler until the cheese browns. Sprinkle with more cheese and serve at once.

Cheese Toast: Spread toasted bread with grated cheese; run under the broiler until the cheese softens. Top with a tomato wedge.

Milk Toast: Dry bread in the oven or toast in a toaster. Serve with hot milk, browned butter, salt and pepper.

Leftover bread, of course, always brings to mind steaming hot Bettys and old-fashioned bread puddings. Served hot with very cold cream or top milk, they make refreshing spring desserts. Try these Bettys — they're different. (When measuring bread cubes, pack them down into the cup.)

Banana Betty

2 cups sliced bananas
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1¼ cups honey
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ to ⅓ cup butter
2½ cups bread cubes
3 tablespoons water

Combine bananas, lemon juice, honey, and cinnamon. Melt butter, add bread cubes, and blend thoroughly. In a buttered baking dish place alternate layers of bread cubes and bananas, finishing with a layer of bread cubes. Add water and bake, covered, in a moderate oven (375° F.) 35 to 40 minutes. Uncover and brown.

Variations

Peach Betty: Cut honey to one cup, add two cups sliced peaches instead of bananas. (If canned peaches are used, substitute peach juice for water.)

Cherry Betty: Omit cinnamon and substitute pitted cherries, canned or fresh, for other fruit.

Apricot Betty: Substitute two cups cooked apricots for other fruit.

Prune Bread Pudding

2 tablespoons butter
3 eggs, slightly beaten
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 quart milk
3½ cups leftover bread, cubed
½ cup cooked prunes, pitted and cut in halves
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Melt butter and combine with beaten eggs, sugar, salt and vanilla. Heat bread cubes in milk and combine the two mixtures. Add prunes and lemon juice. Bake in a greased casserole in a moderate oven (350° F.) 45 to 50 minutes.

You'll use leftover bread in stuffing, of course, either drying it in the oven and grating it, or crumbling the bread for soft dressing. As an extender of inexpensive meats, stuffing is a great flavor booster. This recipe is for a meat dish that's new and different.

Stuffed Hamburger

2 pounds hamburger
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 egg

Mix thoroughly. Press meat mixture to a depth of one inch into greased custard cups. Then put in a layer of stuffing. Cover with remaining meat mixture. Set custard cups in pans of water and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes. Serves 8.

Stuffing

2 cups fine bread crumbs
2 tablespoons minced onions
¼ cup melted fat
1 teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons hot water

Combine ingredients in order given and blend well.

Our favorite way of keeping leftover bread is to store it in a tightly covered tin canister. When enough has accumulated, we toast it in the oven and then grate it into fine, dry crumbs. For puddings and stuffing, though, we use the bread as it's left, and store only that which we intend to use for crumbs later. Then we use the crumbs in lots of ways. Cooked vegetables, like cauliflower, broccoli, asparagus, and onions, taste better with a sauce of buttered crumbs. To prepare the crumbs, melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, add ½ cup of the grated dry crumbs and stir over a low fire until the crumbs are nicely browned. We serve a crumb topping on boiled noodles, too.

When the crumbs are finely grated, we use them to make a quick, easy pie crust. It's especially good for chiffon pies or just filled with well-chilled canned fruit, like sliced peaches. Remember to grate the dried bread very fine!

Quick Crumb Crust

¼ cup butter
1 tablespoon sugar
1 cup fine dry bread crumbs

Soften butter, rub into sugar and crumbs; mix thoroughly. Pat the mixture firmly into the bottom and against the sides of a well-buttered pie tin (eight-inch size). Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) 15 minutes.

Next week: Eggs are economical

Shawls Salvaged From Sweaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calgary, Alberta

Send plenty of shawls. A British granny loves a woolen shawl. It can be utilized in so many different ways. She can put it over her head, around her shoulders, across her knees. It makes an extra wrap if the baby has to be out on a cold day, or may be spread over a sleeping child.

In considering what garments may be reconditioned for the local War Relief Committee, one may come across a sweater somewhat the worse for wear—pulled out of shape perhaps, or a bit matted from many washings and looking like an unworthy gift—but this may be unraveled for a shawl. Discarding any frayed parts, run the wool into skeins over the arms of a chair and tie in one or two places. Wash the wool in good soapsuds and hang out of doors for a day or so. It is wonderful how the kinks will drop out and the yarn soften up and recover itself in wind or rain. A man's sweater will usually yield enough wool for a large shawl and a light-colored fancy pullover will make a pretty wrap for a baby.

A shawl, knit plain diagonally, is easy to make and keeps its shape. Divide the wool in half and use fairly large needles. Put on 2 stitches to start and increase at the beginning of each row by knitting into the front and the back of the first stitch. Continue until about half the wool is knitted up, or until there are 200 stitches or more on the large triangle. Then start reducing at the beginning of each row as follows—knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over. By the time the stitches are all off you will have a shawl measuring 36 inches or more, with a neat edge. It should be pressed, and may be finished off with a narrow crochet trim if enough wool remains.

When I've been a bit too reckless—Buying dresses, gloves, and trappings,—I feel quite economical—If I save the strings and wrappings.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Styles Won't Vary Much

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Unless you're a style expert, you won't be able to tell the difference between women's clothes this spring and the new "victory" models scheduled to hit the market next fall.

Skirts will be about the same length. A WPB survey shows that women now wear their skirts anywhere from 16 to 19 inches from the ground, depending upon whether they live in Washington, D. C., or Portland, Oregon. For the duration they will be "frozen" at about 18 inches from the floor, but there will be a two-inch hem that can be turned down and faced if a woman insists.

The "frozen" hemline is only one of about 50 new regulations for the women's dress industry that the War Production Board has ordered into effect immediately to catch fall and winter wardrobes.

Will Reduce Consumption

H. Stanley Marcus, Dallas, Texas, department store man, who drew up the WPB regulations, says he expects them to reduce cloth consumption by 15 per cent. With purchasing power on the increase and durable goods such as refrigerators and automobiles going off the market, the Government has a real problem to keep American families from raiding the clothes market, Mr. Marcus explained.

The new regulations will piece out women's clothing supplies for at least a year. After that there may be rationing.

Mr. Marcus' objective has been to cut cloth consumption without changing styles to a point where women would feel compelled to rush out and buy a whole new wardrobe. The WPB apparel section made extensive surveys of "average" women's clothing in 25 cities before it issued its new standards.

They found that in Washington, D. C., women were wearing their skirts the shortest. San Francisco skirts were about average, and in the Pacific Northwest they were longest. The entire range was only three inches, however. It was not difficult to strike an average.

Compromise on Suits

Suit coats were another WPB problem. If they were cut too short, women wouldn't feel they could wear the 27 and 28-inch models they bought this year. So the WPB compromised at 25 inches.

Pleated skirts won't be entirely out either—so long as the skirt circumference doesn't exceed 78 inches in rayon and cotton, size 16, 75 inches for light wools, and 64 inches for heavy woolens.

Ordered out for the duration are ensembles, dresses with jackets, double-material yokes, balloon sleeves, shirring, tucking, wide belts, patch pockets of wool, and wool interlinings.

If you're partial to any of these things, you will have to buy the material and make them yourself. Dressmakers and manufacturers will be subject to a year's imprisonment or $1,000 fine for violations, but thus far no restrictions have been put on the home dressmaker.

The patriotic woman, Mr. Marcus declared, will be the one who wears what she has as long as possible, even if it doesn't conform exactly to the new standards.

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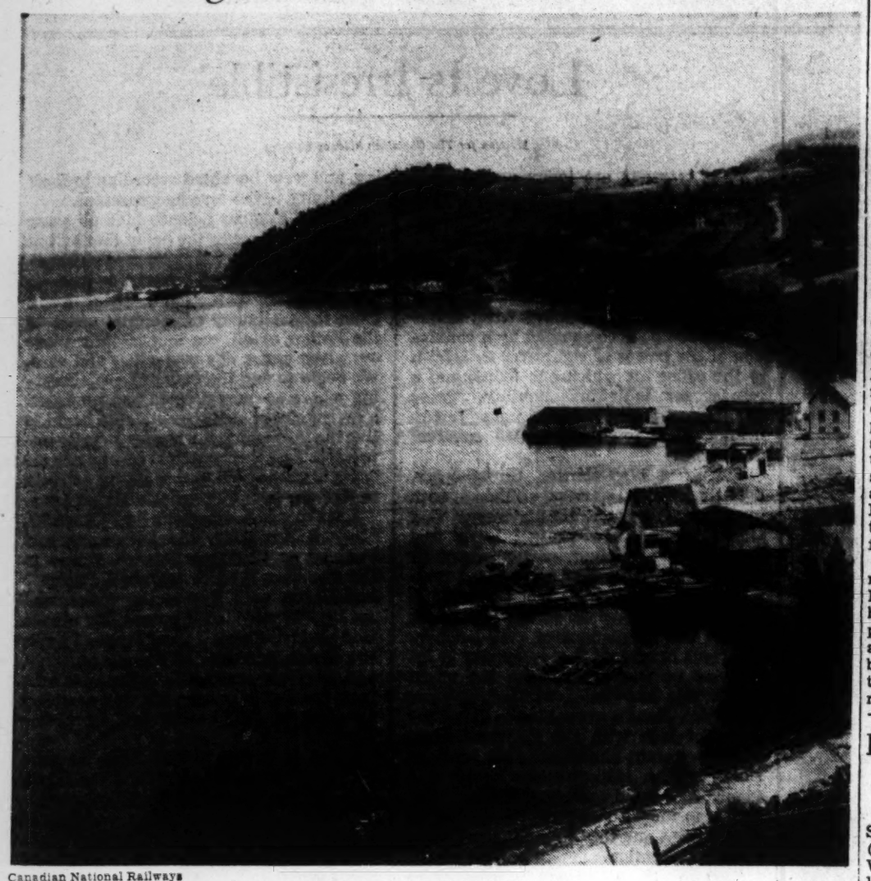

Canadian National Railways

Cape Breton in Nova Scotia

The Ingonish Ferry is seen in the right foreground in this attractive bit of Canadian scenery

Nova Scotia's Cabot Trail Calls Tourists

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Although much less traveled than most scenic routes on the American continent, Nova Scotia's Cabot Trail is none the less famous, not alone historically, but for its unusual beauty and individuality.

The Trail is a splendid, gravel-surfaced roadway with adequate room for two cars to pass without crowding each other. While there is no rail facilities serving the trail vacationists will have at their convenience this summer a regular bus service. Because of the steep hills and sharp curves five passenger automobiles are used, thus affording easier handling and giving the tourist considerable more comfort.

Nova Scotia expects that there still will be many American motorists touring the Trail this summer. The trip, they point out, can be done on a tank of gasoline and with very little wear on tires.

Many improvements have been made on the Cabot Trail since its opening to the public. Dangerous curves have been eliminated; road "top-knots" sawed off; steeper grades done away with and farmers have co-operated by fencing in their livestock. Protecting guard rails, walls and white wire-strung posts appear where needed and the entire 180 miles are protected by road markers.

Not Streamlined

The Trail is not streamlined and never will be; mainly because it was reconditioned for safety, beauty and vision—not speed—one of the chief reasons it was graveled-surfaced instead of hard-surfaced. There are numerous rotunda look-offs at the more dazzling scenic points, offering a wider panorama and visibility-plus to visitors.

Directly traceable to the revamping of the Trail are additional inns and lodges which have sprung up along the route, enabling visitors to stop over at their leisure in almost any section. Cosy and attractive, they offer delicious food of native Acadian variety and excellent beds, but, most important, they exude a warm feeling of hospitality and friendliness so welcome to a stranger.

"I met many people and made many friends in just a few weeks. Much of my Nova Scotia trip would have been quite lost to me had I not come into contact with the friendly housewives, farmers and fisherfolk who made many of my evenings so pleasant in their tidy homes," said one American who toured the Trail last summer.

Another reason the Trail is destined to become one of the most traversed scenic roadways on the continent is that it skirts the entire north, east, and west boundary of the new Cape Breton Highlands National Park, established in 1936, and adding a new link to Canada's great chain of national playgrounds.

Picturesque Scenery

Situated in the northern part of Cape Breton Island, the new park, with its rugged coastline and mountain background, represents the most picturesque type of maritime scenery. It contains an area of approximately 458 square miles and stretches across the Island from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean. The chief recreational opportunities the park offers are fishing, boating, canoeing, hiking, and motoring.

The approach to the Cabot Trail from the mainland of Nova Scotia via the highway system in the southern section is made by ferry from Mulgrave across the Strait of Canso to Port Hawkesbury, from where three joining points are open to the motorist or cyclist.

From Port Hawkesbury, the most easterly route is over Highway No. 4 which skirts the famous Bras d'Or Lakes entering the City of Sydney where connection with the Cabot Trail may be made by joining Highway No. 5.

The second route, via Highway No. 19, leads to Baddeck, the southern terminus of the Trail. The third and most direct route from Port Hawkesbury, follows Highway No. 5 up the West Coast of Inverness County to join the Trail at Margaree Forks.

Cheticamp Village

Twenty-seven miles north of Margaree Forks the Cabot Trail passes through the village of Cheticamp, and five miles farther across the Cheticamp River—the southern entrance to the new park. The 19 mile stretch from Cheticamp River to the village of Pleasant Bay is considered to be the most spectacular part of the Trail. For several miles the road skirts the Gulf of St. Lawrence, rising several hundred feet above the water. Turning inland, it then climbs to the summits of French and Mackenzie Mountains and, after reaching a height of 1,260 feet above sea-level, descends to the breath-taking coast of Pleasant Bay.

From here the road turns eastward across the Park following the steep-sided valley of Grand Anse River and emerging on a high, central plateau. Passing over this height of land, the road then descends the valley of North Aspy River to the settlement of Cape North. The distance from Pleasant Bay to Cape North is 19 miles.

From Cape North the Trail continues south-eastward and emerges on the Atlantic Coast at Neil Harbor, one of the most picturesque of all the little fishing villages in the vicinity. From Neil Harbor the road turns southward to North Ingonish.

Turns Inland

About 20 miles south of Cape North the Park boundary turns inland, excluding the settlement of Ingonish. Five miles farther south the boundary again crosses the Cabot Trail to the Atlantic to include within the Park area an impressive promontory known as Middle Head stretching as far south as South Ingonish Harbor.

South Ingonish Harbor, a beautiful sheet of deep water lying under the shadow of Cape Smoky, affords one of the many safe anchorages on the Eastern coast. It is frequented by all types of craft from small fishing boats to three-masted schooners of the deep-sea type for which Nova Scotia is famous.

From South Ingonish Harbor the Trail climbs high above Cape Smoky and goes on to Englishtown Ferry, a distance of 27 miles, where the highway may be followed to Baddeck and the Bras d'Or Lakes, or, a turn made easterly to Sydney, the metropolis of Cape Breton Island. The total distance by the Trail from Margaree Forks to Baddeck is 152 miles, 60 miles of which are within the Park.

Two High Brooklyn Officers Face New Charges in Cleanup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—While Police Headquarters buzzed with predictions of a large-scale shake-up in the city's plainclothes squads today, an unexpected development saw the two grand juries investigating police connections with Brooklyn gambling return new charges of perjury and misconduct against two high ranking officers who had sought retirement while John Harlan Amen's inquiry was under way.

The two officers, Inspector Camille C. Pierne, of the Tenth Division in Brooklyn, and Lieut. Terence J. Harvey, of the Brooklyn Borough Headquarters Squad, were named in the earlier presentments on Wednesday which charged police personnel with gambling shakedowns estimated at more than $1,000,000 a year, but no specific charges had been lodged against Inspector Pierne and Lieutenant Harvey on the theory that their retirement applications forestalled prosecution.

Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, after conference with Mayor La Guardia yesterday, however, was believed to be in possession of new legal opinion advising that prosecution could be begun against such persons despite the general understanding that a retirement application became effective when made though not acted upon by the Pension Fund until later.

Mr. Valentine notified Mr. Amen, Special Prosecutor for Brooklyn, that the officers' retirement had not been acted upon. Thereupon Mr. Amen carried through his charges against the men and Mr. Valentine announced their suspension from further duty pending outcome of departmental action.

Meanwhile, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, alert to the implications of the Amen charges that New York police were taking pay-off money throughout the city to protect horse-race bookmakers, policy and dice rackets having an annual "take" of $100,000,000, urged an "impartial inquiry into the relations of police officers to the gambling racket" in every borough of the city. The demand, contained in a letter by Benjamin M. Day, President of the Society, was forwarded to Mayor La Guardia.

The grand jury investigation under Mr. Amen, in which evidence was obtained in unprecedented manner by means of motion picture cameras and 1,500 feet of implicating film, has been confined to Brooklyn under the terms of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's empowering order.

Domestic Telegraph Merger Advocated

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Senators Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Arizona and Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, introduced legislation which would authorize consolidation of domestic telegraph companies and a like merger of international telegraph companies.

They told the Senate that the measure was designed to carry out recommendations of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, based of a special study directed by the Senate.

Senator White said that the immediate occasion for the legislation was the "desperate financial plight of the Postal Telegraph Company."

The alternative to a merger with Western Union, he said, appeared to be disappearance of Postal as a competing factor through financial failure, or the Government taking over and operating Postal.

Senator McFarland said that although Western Union was now operating at a profit, it had suffered heavy losses through competition from other mediums of communication.

Rejection Again Of O. & W. Pay Raise

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—Frederic E. Lyford, trustee of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, has rejected a second request by 2,000 nonoperating employees for a 10-cent hourly wage increase.

At the same time, he said the railroad would initiate May 1 a plan for six to 12 days' yearly paid vacations asked last year by the railroad Brotherhoods. Individual vacations will be determined by length of service.

Mr. Lyford explained the wage increase was denied for the same reason as last July—earnings insufficient to cover all operating costs and taxes. Pay scales vary greatly in the different branches involved.

The road, now being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission April 7 for authority to seek a $2,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Reclassification Sought by Ayres

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 10 (AP)—Lew Ayres, film star sent to a conscientious objectors' camp because he refused to bear arms, has applied for reclassification for non-combatant service in the Army, the State Selective Service headquarters said.

Selective Service authorities said the final decision would be left to Mr. Ayres' local draft board in the event the National Director of Selective Service agreed to reopen his case.

The star of the Dr. Kildare screen series applied for a change of his classification to 1AO, which would permit him to drive an ambulance and perform other non-combatant work, a little more than a week after his arrival at the conscientious objectors' camp at Cascade Locks, Ore.

At the Oregon camp last night Mr. Ayres explained his request for reclassification represented "no change in my heart or my attitude toward any type of warlike activity.

"I think I could be of some service in the Medical Corps because I know a little about it. If the Army would rather have me there than here, I'd rather he there."

Canadians in U. S. Can Shift Armies

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Canadians subject to the draft in the United States will be permitted to serve in their own armed services, if they so elect, the State Department has disclosed.

It is emphasized that no threat or cumpulsion will be exercised by any co-belligerent in the forces of a foreign government.

The agreement is in line with an arrangement announced March 18 last, whereby Americans now serving in Canadian and British forces, may elect to be transferred to units of the United States Army or Navy.

Dehydration May Be Undertaken On Large Scale at Indian Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Dehydration of fruits and vegetables may be undertaken on an extensive scale by the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs, as a means of meeting the tin shortage and also helping to win the war by utilizing surplus farm products.

An experimental dehydrator, coming somewhere in between the large commercial installations and small farm units, has been built at the Phoenix Indian School. The builder is Dr. E. A. Beavens, who came over from the fruit and vegetable chemistry laboratory which the U. S. Department of Agriculture maintains at Los Angeles. He is successful in drying apples, grapefruit, oranges, carrots, cabbage, spinach, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and several other vegetables.

If everything works out satisfactorily, similar dehydrators may be built at all or most of the 100 Indian boarding schools. Operators will be sent to Phoenix for training.

For some years the schools have been canning in a small way, with students doing most of the work. They then exchanged products. Now they are having priority trouble in getting cans. The plan is to trade dehydrated goods, but on a more extensive scale.

At Phoenix, for instance, the dehydrator will concentrate largely on carrots, oranges and grapefruit, because immense quantities of these go to waste every year for lack of a market. They will then be traded for dried Washington apples, Idaho potatoes, California spinach, and so on.

So far, the things dehydrated at Phoenix have been packed in vacuum cans for storage. This takes tin, of course, but not nearly so much as for canning the same quantities. Nineteen pounds of cabbage are reduced to one pound of dried material. Eight pounds of oranges are reduced to one pound of crystalline substance higher in vitamin C than fresh juice.

Local citrus growers are taking much interest in dehydration, seeing a possible new outlet for their surplus. Indian school cooks merely add water and use the dried citrus for pies, cakes, any culinary purpose for which fresh fruit is suitable. Results are pronounced delicious.

Forest Defense Councils Mobilized In Northwest for 'Attack' on Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC NORTHWEST — An army, mobilized in this region, is said to be the biggest thing of its kind ever gotten together. It is the combined Federal, State, and private fire fighting agencies, including Bill Jones and John Nelson, all of them merging their man power into a big fighting front and their equipment of bulldozers, tractors, graders, and trucks into a great panzer division.

Combined, they are the Forest Defense Councils, one for Washington and another for Oregon. For the first time each State will have a centralized fire dispatching center and a central inventory, or pool, of equipment. Many say it should have been done long before.

The necessity this year of intensely efficient management is immediate and urgent. Priorities mean shortage of equipment. No longer can each agency run out and buy a new hose or parts. By pooling equipment, it is all made available for any fire, anywhere. Man power is scarce this year, too. The dependable CCC crews are no more, and no longer is there a surplus of idle men around the employment offices of the towns.

Added to the usual dangers from summer forest fires it is being stressed that there is now the added danger of sabotage in the forests, that smoke from fires might provide conditions for a sneak attack from the enemy, and would also hamper adequate air measures. There are a dozen reasons why forest fires would be very awkward from a defense angle.

But a cigarette could cause just as disastrous a fire as a saboteur could. T. S. Goodyear, Washington State Forestry Supervisor, has made this statement, "We are going to regard every man-caused forest fire in this State, unintentional or not, as a fire set by an enemy of the United States."

To meet the labor shortage stand-by crews are being hired and trained among college and high school students. Emergency fire wardens in rural districts, all regional wardens and volunteer civilian crews are in readiness. "Trained men and fighting machines will be available immediately for movement to any fire front in the State," Major James Frankland, regional forester, declares for Oregon.

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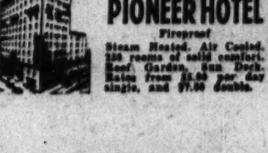

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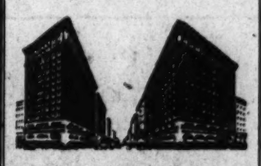

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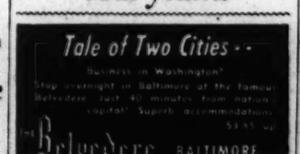

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The Home Forum

A Taste for Scenery

I MUST CONFESS I used to skip the scenery in books. But not since I developed a taste for describing scenery myself! Especially not since I learned how to "summarize" a landscape by cycling through it.

If you are making preliminary mental sketches of a countryside, cycle up and down and round it once or twice and you have the gold of it as surely as if you had shaken every handful of its rubble through a sieve. Nothing else does as well. Trains and motor cars give a blurred tone to your wordscape. Walking is too richly detailed, like a pie too full of plums—and there is the sadness of choosing or discarding this or that triviality—which one is always reluctant to do, when every pebble and acorn has subscribed to a pleasant walk. But cycling gives you a map with illustrations—what the school geography-books used to call the "salient points."

* * *

For some months now, the hearth-rug has been a comfortable place, and I have been catching up with last summer's notes. Here's a cryptic draft: "June—blue day—lacy lanes—To a Wild Rose—model yachts—white game of cricket."

It was summer in Scotland that day—in short, something to be remembered—and, from the cycling point of view, uphill work all the way! The country roads were dark blue and bubbly with melting tar; and, thinking the sultriness promised thunder-storms, I had been misguided enough to put on two sweaters! Here's my landscape, though.

* * *

The walls of the winding lanes are woven of hawthorn hedge, hung with fancy work here and there—meadowsweet, or the frail convolvulus, with its furled buds, its heraldic white trumpets delicately striped with pink, and eager white butterflies looking what Bambi, the fawn, thought them, "flying flowers."

Water everywhere is as blue as the shimmering June above it. Here is a pond, where boys race white yachts as big as themselves. Now a small pool lies like a sapphire, encrusted with water-lilies. Ranks of yellow irises stand like "flags" indeed, at the margin of a stream below a conifer wood. The land here, a valley of meadows, is alight with buttercups; and, where the cows stand, dark are the shadows under trees. Upon a stone dyke sits a man in a blue shirt, his tent and haversack piled at his feet. He has paused to consult a map and, with a big handkerchief, he slowly wipes his brow. Limp hangs the flag on a castle, deep amongst ancient trees.

* * *

Downhill now, but not fast, for there is a cathedral roof of trees overhead. In a lush green field, beside a garden, swaths of blue flowers have been thrown over the wall, and a baby rabbit is nibbling them.

There is a distant sound of cheering. Now we pass the level cricket-field, the white players and the few spectators seeming half-asleep, so slow is the action. It's mid-afternoon, midsummer—

* * *

Evening here is as cheerful as noon; but the hills are hazily chalked in mauve upon an apple-green sky, just before the first stars prick through and swallows, dressed as wedding-guests, curve low in the air. Now the clamorous midday scents have gone, and a sigh of cool air ripples over the fields. There is a sweet smell of hay and milk; and here is a white farm, a red-wheeled cart uptilted in its yard, and sea gulls in a row on its roof-ridge.

Suddenly we are amongst calves—every one of them white and tufted-silky, with rust-red flecks on their coats like the winter leaves off a beech-hedge. The fleeing hoofs of the little things have a pretty youthful sound; and perhaps knowing we're youngish, too, and mean them no harm, not one of them tells its mother.

* * *

There are no signposts; and, if you asked anybody the way to anywhere, he might think you were a spy! Still, those hills have lain northwards for several ages—probably the sun will set in the west as usual—It will be light until midnight, and there's the Pole Star waiting like music to give you a lovely shiver. What more could you want? It's good to be alive—somewhere in Scotland!

P. H. M.

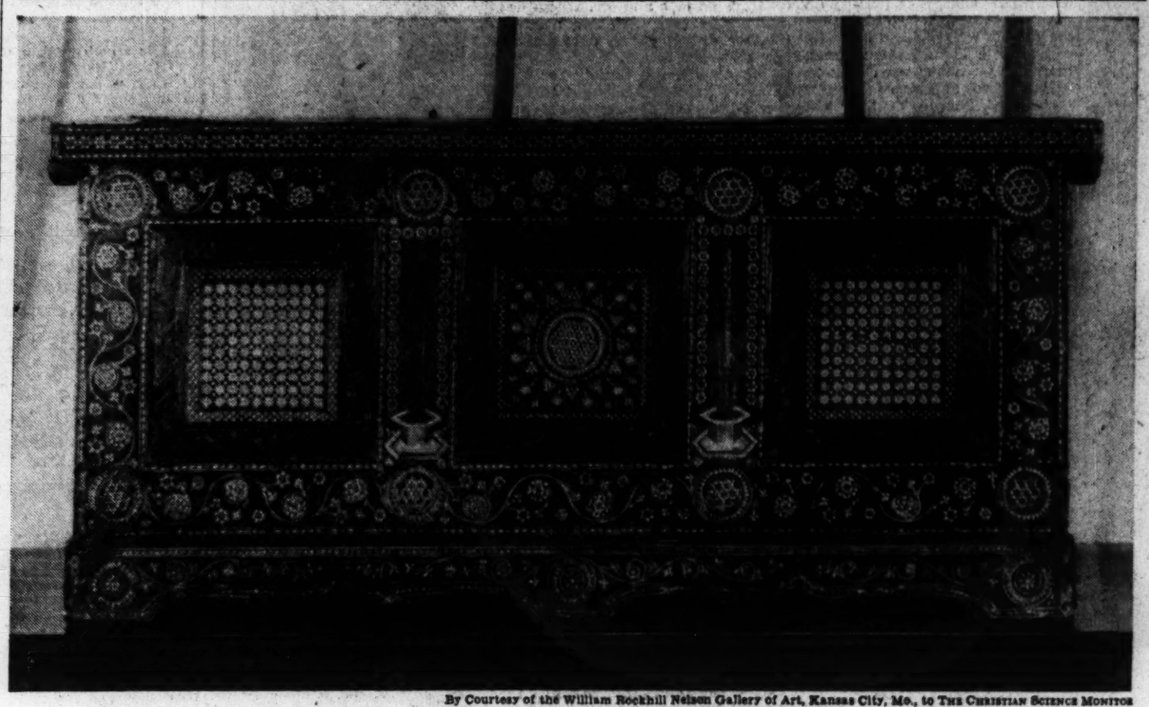
I Can Remember How the Big Sea Came

I can remember how the big sea came,
Falling and ringing on the darkened rocks,
And a dear woman calling my small name.

Ever more splendid fell the western light
As the good summer sea grew cold,
And I stood wayless between day and night.

She who came calling on the chilly sand
Carried the supper comfort in her voice
And a key to the night's safety in her hand.

ROSAMUND DARGAN THOMSON



By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Mo., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ITALIAN CERTOSINO CHEST FROM THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

UPON THE chest, during the Italian Renaissance, there was lavished the intricate skill of the wood carver and decorator. The cassone was often a marriage coffer which contained the finery of the bride. This coffer was made of walnut, a wood which was common in Italy, and it was inlaid with ivory. The chest was a piece of household furniture, an article of utility, and also a major feature of interior decoration.

In the Galani House

THE GALANI HOUSE was impossible to find unless you were taken there the first time. You could get as far as the Galani Mosque, which took up a square block and whose dome had brightened up the dusty streets with its blueness since the time of the Caliphs. But from there it was hard to find the road that led to the house itself. The street turned off through what looked like a series of shell holes. Then it led past doorways that gave you glimpses of rich old houses covering large areas, and finally to Kadhim's door—a very wide old door made of thick wood and brass. Kadhim explained that this door had never been closed during the whole of his grandfather's life. The old man had prided himself on his hospitality.

Usually, when we came, the door stood open for us, though there was often no one there to watch those who entered. . . .

Pots of flowering plants stood on the pavement, and a green vine climbed up to the balcony, from where many doors led into the upper rooms. What would they be like—all those rooms, we wondered, the first time that we came. Where did all the passages go—and what did all the steps lead up and down to, in this enormous house? . . .

One of the parlors in the Galani house where guests were received was just above the door of the main entrance. When we first saw it, this room startled us by its inconsistent combination of charm and formality. At each end of the long room there were arched and mirrored recesses reaching from the ceiling to the floor. They were exquisite. Made with small square mirrors the size of a bathroom tile, they gave no consistent reflection. The glass was old and dull. Sometimes when we tried on each other's hats—Susu and we—we could hardly see our faces in the dull but lovely glass. Around each recess was a border of more intricate design in glass that sparkled with each different angle of the small mosaic. . . .

The ceiling of this room, made entirely of little bits of glass and wood to form a pattern, made you wish you could just lie down on a sofa and look at it forever. Each bit was fitted into place, so that the whole ceiling was solid and secure without the help of a single nail.

An enormous chandelier in the middle had crystals dangling from all over it, and there were glass globes of a richly decorated red for candles. When it got dark a manservant in skirts shuffled in and turned on the electric bulbs that hung from the chandelier by wires.

The fireplace was hung with a few rugs and its mantel was draped with tasseled silk.

Most of the furniture in the room had been bought by Kadhim's grandfather, and came originally from a palace that had been built in Baghdad by a Turkish governor in order to accommodate the Shah of Persia who visited here seventy years ago. The governor had ordered everything for the palace from Austria. As soon as the Shah went back to Persia, the palace was turned into a hospital and the Austrian furniture sold. . . . And here it was in Susu's house.—From "Our Arabian Nights," by RUTH and HELEN HOFFMAN. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

L'Amore è Irresistibile

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

MOLTE NAZIONI stanno oggi cercando di provvedere un armamento contro il quale le forze del male non possono prevalere. Qualcuno può domandare: "Si può trovare un simile armamento?"

Sì, certo, un tale armamento è accessibile, ma non consiste interamente di armi materiali, nè è del tutto d'invenzione umana. In realtà l'armamento materiale deve essere accompagnato dalla convinzione del potere della giustizia sul male, fede nella causa per cui si combatte, ed il rispetto per la nobiltà individuale. Queste qualità del pensiero, che non mancano mai di ispirare gli uomini, si potrebbero chiamare armamento spirituale.

La nostra grande guida, Cristo Gesù, si servì dell'armamento spirituale essenziale con successo insuperato. Egli comprese che Dio è divino Amore sempre presente; e durante tutto il suo ministero trionfante egli dimostrò irrefutabilmente che una realizzazione conscia del fatto spirituale che Dio è Amore e che l'uomo è la Sua riflessione, ha il potere di scacciare ogni sorta di male, per quanto tenace o violento possa sembrar essere. Poichè era armato della potenza che questa conoscenza di Dio quale Amore gli dava, Gesù fu reso capace di dispellere la credenza nella mancanza colla lieta dimostrazione dell'abbondanza sempre presente. Egli sostituì alla malattia, salute e vigore istantanei. Vide l'essere puro, spirituale, là dove per il senso mortale appariva un peccatore incorreggibile, e così produsse la rigenerazione spirituale.

Benchè queste opere potenti sianò state compiute quasi due mila anni fa, lo stesso Dio, divino Amore, è con noi oggigiorno. La stessa presenza onnipotente—l'attualità del bene—aspetta soltanto il nostro comprendimento e la nostra utilizzazione perchè le stesse dimostrazioni siano rese manifeste fra gli uomini. E gl'insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana, o la Scienza di Cristo, ci mostrano che queste opere di guarigione e di redenzione fra gl'individui come pure fra nazioni non sono miracoli, ma risultati divinamente naturali della comprensione corretta, scientifica, di Dio e dell'uomo.

L'odio, la violenza, l'invidia, e la vendetta—mali che, ospitati e nutriti nel pensiero umano, producono malattia, distruzione e morte—devono necessariamente essere sradicati dalla consapevolezza umana prima che la guarigione e la pace possano essere compiute. L'uomo, come figliuolo di Dio, divino Amore, è amorevole, giusto, e puro. E siccome il fatto spirituale rimane sempre vero che Dio è Amore onnipotente che il male è quindi irreale, ciascun'individuo deve inevitabilmente trovare la sua figliolanza nell'unione colla suprema Mente, divino Amore, ed esprimere in ogni dettaglio quelle qualità vere che producono pace, salute, forza ed armonia.

Non possedeva forse il maestro Cristiano, Cristo Gesù, il desiderio irresistibile di benedire dovunque andava? Il suo amore verso l'umanità, espresso in compassione infallibile, era la forza motrice dietro a tutta la sua opera sanatrice. Fu l'amore spirituale che lo rese capace di sopportare la persecuzione e l'opposizione aspra alla sua potenza di origine divina, e finalmente sulla croce di dire (Luca 23:34): "Padre, perdona loro, perchè non sanno quello che fanno". Per quanto violenti e dispotici sembravano essere i suoi nemici, il suo amore rimase amore, la riflessione del divino Amore. Quell'amore benedì amici e nemici ugualmente. Non mancò, tuttavia, di biasimare il pensiero carnale. I peccatori, come pure i malati ed i tristi, sentirono il potere dinamico del suo pensiero spirituale, e furono beneficati secondo la loro ricettività all'amore che egli esprimeva.

Oggi la Scienza Cristiana c'invita a cessare di albergare nel pensiero la credenza che il male sia reale o potente in ogni forma in cui possa apparire—sia come malattia, guerra, violenza, odio, povertà o disgrazia. Voltandoci via dalla testimonianza del senso materiale al Padre di tutti, ci mettiamo immeditamente sotto alla Sua protezione e sollecitudine. Cominciamo a trovare l'uomo creato dall'Amore là dove per il senso mortale era apparso un mortale vendicativo o infermo. Cominciamo a vivere l'amore che il Maestro espresse così appieno. Ed i risultati benefici sono sempre in misura della nostra abilità di vivere attivamente l'amore che riflette il divino Amore.

Parlando della vita e delle opere del Maestro, Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 19): "Gesù contribuì a riconciliare l'uomo a Dio col dare all'uomo un più vero senso dell'Amore, il divino Principio degli insegnamenti di Gesù, e questo più vero senso dell'Amore redime l'uomo dalla legge della materia, del peccato e della morte per mezzo della legge dello Spirito,—la legge dell'Amore divino".

Che cos'è che c'impedirebbe di obbedire il comando: "Ama il tuo prossimo come te stesso" (Matteo 19:19)? Che cos'è che a volte c'induce a pensare ed a parlare aspramente, criticamente o con sarcasmo persino ai nostri amici? E cos'è che ci fa credere che l'inimicizia sia possibile? La Scienza Cristiana, fondata sulle parole ed opere amorevoli di Cristo Gesù, ci assicura che il fatto è che non abbiamo ancora raggiunto la comprensione che Dio è Amore e l'uomo è la Sua perfetta riflessione. Quando questa gloriosa lezione è veramente imparata, ognuno sarà un fratello, e la guerra, la malattia e tutto il male cesseranno per mancanza di terreno mentale su cui crescere e lussureggiare.

L'amore efficace, il Cristianesimo pratico, rifiuta di accettare la suggestione che la violenza appartiene all'uomo di Dio, che la malattia è una parte dell'inevitabile eredità del figliuolo dell'Amore, o che la povertà e l'infelicità sono inevitabili. Quando il pensiero si basa sull'onnipotenza di Dio e sulla divina figliolanza dell'uomo con Lui, queste credenze maligne sono riconosciute essere soperchierie, il miasma mentale che segue l'ignoranza della totalità dell'Amore. Senza esitazione e colla fiducia nata da abbondante esperienza pratica, Mrs. Eddy scrive a pagina 243 di *Science and Health:* "La Verità non ha coscienza dell'errore. L'Amore non ha senso di odio. La Vita non ha associazione colla morte. La Verità, la Vita e l'Amore sono una legge d'annientamento per tutto quello che è diverso da essi stessi, poichè essi non dichiarano altro che Dio." Sì, l'Amore è realmente irresistibile!

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Love Is Irresistible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY NATIONS are today endeavoring to provide an armament against which the forces of evil cannot prevail. One may ask, "Is such an armament to be found?"

Yes, indeed, such an armament is available, but it does not consist entirely of material weapons, neither is it wholly of human invention. Indeed material armaments must be accompanied by a conviction of the power of right over evil, faith in the cause for which one fights, and a respect for individual nobility. These qualities of thought, which never fail to inspire men, might be called spiritual armament.

Our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, used the essential spiritual armament with unsurpassed success. He understood that God is divine, ever-present Love; and throughout his triumphant ministry he proved irrefutably that a conscious realization of the spiritual fact that God is Love and man His reflection, has power to cast out all manner of evil, however tenacious or violent it may appear to be. Because he was armed with the might which this knowledge of God as Love gave him, Jesus was enabled to dispel the belief of lack with the gladsome proof of ever-present abundance. He replaced sickness with instantaneous health and vigor. He beheld pure, spiritual selfhood where to mortal sense appeared a hardened sinner, and thus brought about spiritual regeneration.

Though these mighty works were wrought nearly two thousand years ago, the same God, divine Love, is with us today. The same almighty presence—the actuality of good—only awaits our understanding and utilization for the same proofs to be made manifest among men. And the teachings of Christian Science, or the Science of Christ, are showing us that these works of healing and redemption among individuals and nations are not miracles, but divinely natural results of correct, scientific understanding of God and man.

Hatred, violence, envy, and revenge—evils which, harbored and nourished in human thinking, bring forth disease, destruction, and death—must necessarily be rooted out of human consciousness before healing and peace can be effected. Man, as the son of God, divine Love, is loving, just, and pure. And because the spiritual fact forever remains true that God is all-powerful Love, and evil is therefore unreal, each individual must inevitably find his sonship in oneness with the supreme Mind, divine Love, and express in every detail those true qualities which bring forth peace, health, strength, and harmony.

Did not the master Christian, Christ Jesus, possess the irresistible desire to bless wherever he went? His love for humanity, expressed in unfailing compassion, was the motive power back of all his healing work. It was spiritual love that enabled him to endure persecution and bitter opposition to his divinely derived power, and finally, on the cross, to say (Luke 23:34), "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." However violent and despotic his enemies appeared to be, his love remained love, the reflection of divine Love. That love blessed friends and enemies alike. It did not, however, fail to rebuke carnal thinking. The sinning, as well as the sick and sorrowing, felt the energizing power of his spiritual thinking, and were benefited according to their receptivity to the love he expressed.

Today Christian Science bids us cease to harbor in thought the belief that evil in any form—whether it appears as sickness, war, violence, hatred, poverty, or woe—is either real or powerful. Looking away from the testimony of material sense to the Father of all, we immediately place ourselves under His protection and care. We begin to find the man of Love's creating where to mortal sense had appeared a revengeful or sickly mortal. We begin to live the love which the Master so fully expressed. And the beneficial results are always in proportion to our ability actively to live the love that reflects divine Love.

Speaking of the Master's life and works, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 19), "Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a truer sense of Love, the divine Principle of Jesus' teachings, and this truer sense of Love redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of Spirit,—the law of divine Love."

What is it that would keep us from obeying the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" (Matthew 19:19)? What is it that at times causes us to think and speak harshly, critically, or sarcastically even to our friends? And what is it that makes us believe enmity to be possible? Christian Science, founded on the loving words and works of Christ Jesus, assures us that it is the fact that we have not yet gained the understanding that God is Love and man is His perfect reflection. When this glorious lesson is truly learned, everyone will be a brother, and war, sickness, and all evil will cease for lack of mental soil in which to grow and thrive.

Efficacious love, practical Christianity, refuses to accept the suggestion that violence belongs to God's man, that disease is a part of the inevitable inheritance of Love's child, or that poverty and unhappiness are inescapable. When thought is based on God's all-power and man's divine sonship with Him, these evil beliefs are seen to be impositions, the mental miasma following ignorance of Love's allness. Unhesitatingly, and with the confidence born of abundant practical experience, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 243 of Science and Health: "Truth has no consciousness of error. Love has no sense of hatred. Life has no partnership with death. Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God." Yes, Love is indeed irresistible!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Primavera

Is it the burly April winds
Reveling in the leafy woods
That make these gales of tingling laughter?
Or is it children, running, bursting with merriment
That fill the spring-awakened earth—
These hills, these groves, these waters—
With a blessed sound?

Above, the burning sun
Possesses all the sky,
Beats down upon this land,
Intensifying laughter,
Though it come from children or the racing winds.

ROGER CHALLIS

Hailed by Steamboat Elsie

IN THE OLD DAYS there was a lock and dam in the neat, gingham-aproned town of Henry on the Illinois River. It made life pleasant for those who like to have a little stir of activity, now and then, to mark the progress of the day. People always gather to see a boat go through a lock, and there is much amiable banter between the men on the barge and the men on land. It is as good as going down to see the train come in. Indeed, the tradition is much more genial. It is obligatory upon the sailor, far more than upon the engineer, to express himself with charm and originality. Engineers on locomotives merely wave like superior beings; they are aloof and just a shade condescending. Sailors are wags, and everyone expects them to make a good, conscientious effort at comedy.

So, when it was decided that there was a better place for a dam than at Henry, a social center was destroyed along with the lock itself. The dynamite that blew the cement structure to pieces crumpled something in the population living near by. . . .

But one member of the community at Henry did not take her privation with the humility of her neighbors. Elsie did not like what was happening to her world and she proposed to do something about it.

To those who have the destiny of the river in their charge Elsie wrote a letter describing what the charm of life had been in Henry while the lock was still there and to what meagerness it had shrunk and shriveled now that the lock was gone. It must have been an eloquent letter, for back from St. Louis came the official order that all boats, as they passed the house of Steamboat Elsie, were to whistle in salute to a gallant spirit. . . .

When I went down the Illinois River I watched eagerly for the small cottage of Steamboat Elsie, half fearing that the romantic story I had heard might prove to be a legend. . . . There were great days just before I was born; great doings in a neighborhood just before I came to live in it; giants in the earth just before I arrived to occupy it. . . .

But for once I was on the scene at the right moment. The pilot whistled and there, in an instant, was Elsie herself, rushing as though to the shock of war. She waved across the railing of the porch, her black crown of hair bobbing excitedly up and down. Then she caught up a megaphone and began calling.

"Hello!" she said.

From above in the pilothouse someone answered, "Hello!"

"How are you all?" Elsie shouted.

"We're swell. How are you?"

"Swell! When will you be coming back?"

"In a few days."

"That's good."

I felt as excited as though I had been present at a great event. For somehow these banal pleasantries, shouted through a megaphone, had a greater significance than when spoken between two men on a street corner. They expressed, because they were intended to express, the mutual goodwill of people who are devoted to the same tradition.—From "The Illinois," by JAMES GRAY. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Imagination in Warfare ..... *By Joseph C. Harrison*

The United States and its Allies have got to use imagination to win this war: arms and trained manpower aren't going to be enough.

Although the nation's shipyards are doing an unsurpassed job of turning out new freighters and tankers, it looks as though it would be some time before America had enough tonnage to transport and supply either a large A. E. F. or the great amount of equipment promised its allies. We're badly in need of some bold and creative imagination to make sure that the flood of weapons pouring out of our factories can and will be delivered to the anti-Axis fronts in overwhelming quantity and with the greatest speed.

During the early days of the Russian campaign a Washingtonian pointed to the Germans with the comment:

"Look what the Germans have managed to do with only a mediocre potato crop, a fair-sized industrial establishment and good hard work. They're well on the road to conquering all Europe for the first time in recorded history." But he told only part of the story. The Germans have had their potatoes, their Ruhr industries and their long hours of work, yet they've had something else besides. They've had the imagination and the daring to take what they had and to use it in a way that no other nation had thought practicable or possible. And in order to beat them and their brood the United Nations are going to have to achieve a vision and receptivity to new ideas for surpassing anything that the Germans have been able to produce.

As a case in point, there is evidence that American war officials are making only half-hearted efforts to study a number of revolutionary, but certainly not impossible, suggestions on how a larger amount of war goods may be sent over, under or above the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Among the most likely (at least, so they seem to the layman) schemes for outwitting the U-boat are those calling for the shipment of war material in submarines, freight planes and the controversial little surface freighters known as Sea Otters.

The advocates of these means of freight shipment point out that:

1. Shipment by air is vastly quicker and, under most circumstances, considerably safer than by ship.

2. Shipments by submarines are safe from the threat of enemy surface and underwater attack.

3. The "Sea Otter," although certainly not as satisfactory as a regulation freighter, may well be justified as an emergency measure.

Writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, Grover Loening, one-time aeronautical engineer of the United States Army Air Corps, points to the success of the German air-borne invasions of Norway and Crete as amply demonstrating the possibility of carrying large numbers of men and considerable quantities of arms over relatively short distances. Given more powerful airplanes, such as the four-engine models which the United States is equipped to turn out, there seems little reason why American shipments of vitally-needed war stocks to Britain and Australia could not be implemented by an air freight route.

Mr. Loening writes that whole divisions of German troops were carried by air from Denmark to Norway. Now the mere man power of a division, comprised roughly of 15,000 men, may weigh up to 1,500 tons. This does not include the tremendous amount of equipment which had to go with every division. And since most of these men and this equipment was air-shipped in a relatively few days, it is easy to recognize the potentialities of air freight.

Much the same holds true for shipments by submarine. Although certainly not fast, it is doubtful if the submarine is much slower than the average steamer in convoy and it certainly is markedly safer. The present objection to the submarine seems to be that it is hard to build and that, given the immediate needs of the Navy, it is better to concentrate on the production of fighting underwater craft than it would be to build freight-carrying submersibles.

Submarine advocates contend, however, that the freight-carrier would be much easier and quicker to build than the fighter and that it would be no harder to produce in mass than a tanker. They claim that it would carry many tons of smaller, less bulky war goods, thereby making available more space on the regular freighters for tanks, planes and heavier guns.

The best bet to date, however, seems to be the "Sea Otter," a small, gasoline motor-driven craft of less than 1,900 tons, which could be quickly and inexpensively built. It would need only a small number of seamen to handle, and the loss of one of them would not be as heavy a blow as is the sinking of a larger ship.

It has been charged on responsible authority that both the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission have neglected to give the "Sea Otter" a fair trial because of preconceived prejudices. This is denied, it being said that the initial trials of the "Sea Otter" proved it to be unadapted to heavy weather such as is encountered in the North Atlantic.

Undoubtedly there are arguments against every one of the three schemes suggested. Nevertheless, the present critical situation makes it imperative that war officials examine such plans with the utmost care, remembering that many ideas which would be impractical for peacetime trade may hold a solution to some of the United Nations' difficulties. Such schemes stem from bold imaginations, and America needs more of them.

The Country Speaks: New York

Rumblings of the Political Chariot ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

Like Old Man River, the New York 1942 gubernatorial campaign is just rolling along, carrying with it two boatmen, their eyes glued on a nearing shore line where for each—however it must be mirage for one or the other, or even both—the chief landmark is the White House. They are Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party in the nation, who looks toward the Presidency, and Thomas E. Dewey, titular head of the party in the State, who also seeks this highest political honor by way of the New York governorship. Both are steering cautiously.

It is well within memory that Mr. Dewey, after handling his craft like an oar-wise veteran in the early stages of 1940 Republican Presidential nomination procedure, was an "also ran" at the Philadelphia close, while Mr. Willkie finished the winner. However, it will be recalled, too, that, while Mr. Dewey trailed Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat, in the latter's fourth successful race for the New York Governorship in 1938, it was a close contest, with Mr. Dewey losing by a scant 64,000 ballots to the biggest vote-getter New York had then had. Moreover, put to the test of actual campaigning in 1940, Mr. Willkie not only did not carry the Empire State in the Presidential race, but was 160,000 votes behind the Dewey gubernatorial record.

The Willkie victory in Philadelphia was more of a surprise than the Dewey defeat in New York two years earlier and was due chiefly to backstage support from the most powerful nonpolitical group in the country and aided indirectly by the refusal of Herbert Hoover to throw his influence into the Dewey balance.

The New York situation today is shaping along support lines similar to those that obtained when the Philadelphia convention was called to order. Then, and for a considerable time thereafter, Mr. Dewey was in the camp against United States embroilment in the war in Europe, although subsequently he was to align himself strongly with the national defense effort.

Knowing it was inevitable that the United State would be drawn into the war, the extra-curricular group whose indorsement of the ticket was a vital party necessity threw its full support to Mr. Willkie with a confidence in his attitude on United States foreign policy that proved more than justified.

The same forces are today for prosecuting the war to an all-out victory, and they are not convinced of Mr. Dewey's change of heart. This impression of him has not been lessened by Mr. Dewey's own somewhat overanxious attitude toward his career which has led him before now into errors of judgment.

It may be pertinent to ask what the Governor of New York would have to do with national war policy. In the case of Mr. Dewey, it would have much to do, because he is ambitious politically and wants to be President. Albany is a good springboard for Washington for an excellent campaigner who has managed to get a good grip on his party organization in New York.

With the United States traditionally slow in getting geared for war, indications now are that the war in Europe and Asia will not be ended by the beginning of the thirty-third Presidency. By then the old isolationist group, which has never whole-heartedly changed its spots, is expected to drive anew for ending the conflict. Among a people burdened with the biggest tax bill the nation has ever faced, the cost in blood and treasure of a prolongation of the conflict would be calculated to find receptive ears.

This is the bogeyman lurking under the bed of men in most important quarters in New York these nights. It evoked Mr. Willkie's pronouncement here on April 6 for a categorical enunciation of a program of war and peace by the aspirant for the Republican governorship nomination. Professing to see a plethora of eligibles on the party's reservation, his baker's dozen list carefully eschewed the Dewey name.

Mr. Willkie will have ranking support in his stand for an all-out war irrespective of its duration and a peace consonant with the best interests of the United States in the global picture when the Republicans foregather to pick their next national ticket. His backers believe that the next President will be a Republican—as certainly as it was a Democratic victory in 1932—and they will take no chances on a compromiser nor a candidate suspected of influence by expediency for political ambition's sake.

Unless Mr. Dewey can convince them that his isolationist stand was admittedly a mistake, he will face the fight of his career in getting top-of-ticket place in the gubernatorial campaign this year, whatever indorsement he is counting on from the up-State machine. A Dewey defeat for the Republican gubernatorial nomination or for the governorship after nomination would probably remove him as a 1944 Presidential candidate.

To Change the Subject:

Our Turn Next ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

Hardly more than a week ago, the people of Schenectady County, N. Y., started out to raise $50,000 to send a tank to General MacArthur.

School children alone collected over $100,000 and the fund rocketed to $254,000. Now five tanks have gone "To MacArthur—from the Citizens of Schenectady County."

This shows what can happen when everyone in the community knuckles down to one objective. And it's something that is going to be repeated thousands of times before we've seen this thing through. Not in tanks, necessarily, but in innumerable different ways we, the citizens, will soon be obeying the command to "fall in"—to help make our war effort total, down to the last woman and child.

First, we saw the mobilization of our fighting forces. Then came the transformation of our industries to war production. That still goes on. And next, it's you and I, our neighbors and friends; every man, woman and child left on the home front.

If we're doing war work now, we shall be doing more. If we're buying war bonds and stamps, we shall be buying many more. If any of us smugly feel that we're giving our all now, we're likely to discover that we're just beginning to give, just beginning to know what sacrifice means, just beginning to work.

In Harrisburg, Pa., a few months ago a timber operator in the State Forests found himself without men to drive his teams. He recalled that he had seen girls and women handle teams of horses in farm work. Now girl and women teamsters have been drafted to haul logs from forest to sawmill.

Women by the thousands have gone into factories to replace men. There may be compulsory registration of women for service in war industries. It has happened in Britain, and it can happen here. There has been talk of a woman's "land army" to relieve the expected "acute shortage of agricultural labor."

School and college boys and girls may be called on this summer to work on farms. And so it goes on, the gradual mobilization of the nation, from soldier to citizen.

Such amazing things are happening these days that I doubt if we should give it a second thought if the sun swapped places with the moon. "It's the President," we'd shrug philosophically. Or else we'd figure that Congress had passed another appropriation to bring it about.

It is remarkable how easily we become accustomed to changes, how automatically we adjust ourselves to a new way of life. We who have known such abundance that we have wasted things right and left suddenly find ourselves saving paper bags, toting our old toothpaste tube to the store in exchange for a fresh one, picking up pins and clips, treasuring rubber bands and catering to the tread on our tires.

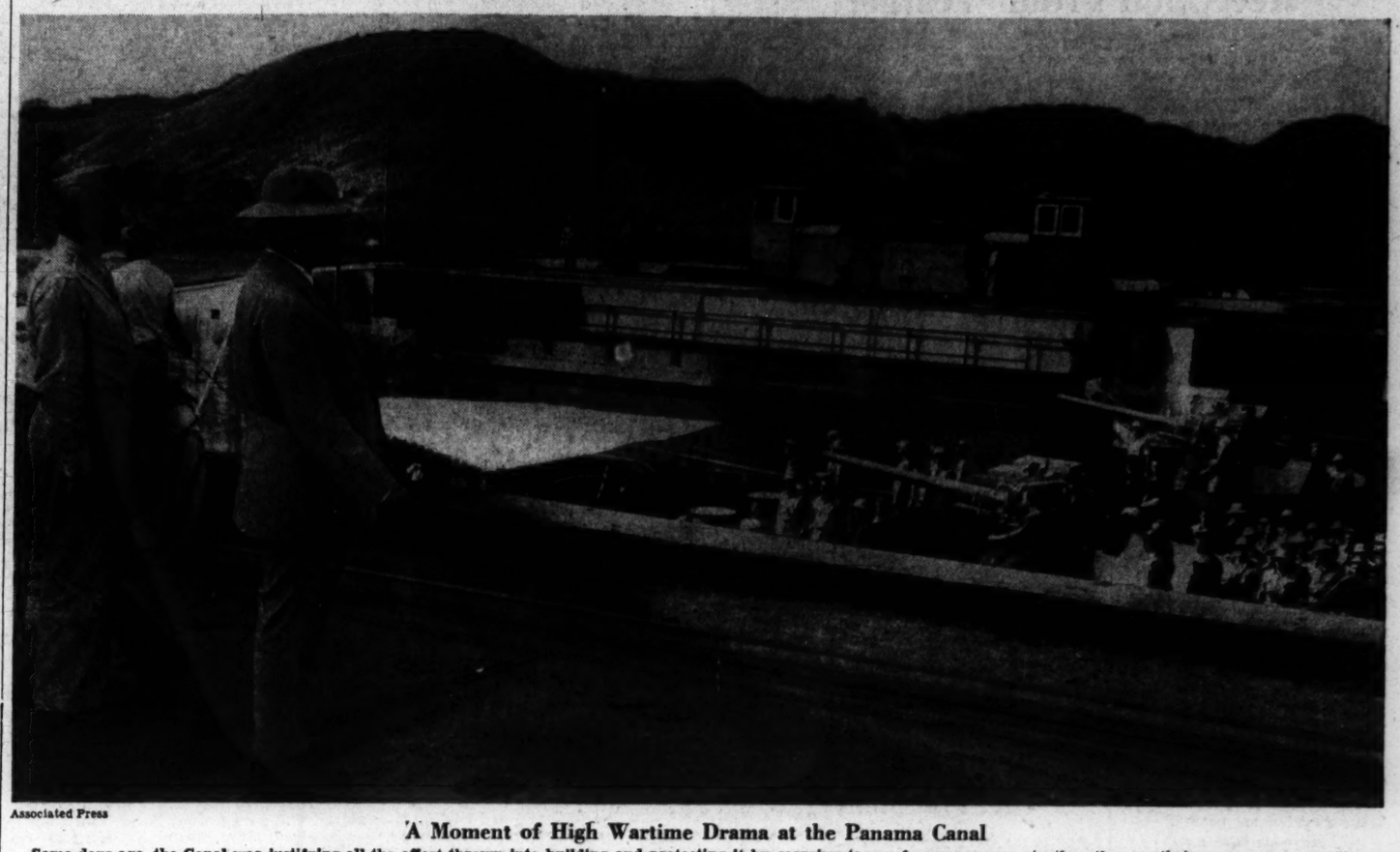
Somehow, it all seems quite natural. Perhaps it's because everyone else is doing it, too. Which brings us back to the point that we're all in this together—not just the men on the battlefront, or those who turn out munitions in the factories—but everyone.

Stalin is said to have remarked that President Roosevelt has the toughest job in the world. Meaning that 130,000,000 people going their 130,000,000 separate ways under a democratic system are an unwieldy lot when it comes to national discipline.

Maybe he's right about the President's job. But nevertheless, given time—and that's exactly what Premier Stalin and his hard fighting Russian Army have given us—130,000,000 people can be brought together in a total war effort.

Oh, it may not always seem easy. We shall grumble occasionally and wonder how much more we can be expected to do. But we shall come through knowing that we've been in a war and knowing that we've all had a part in winning it.

Two Well-Oiled Panama 'Machines' Protect Canal



Associated Press

A Moment of High Wartime Drama at the Panama Canal

Some days ago, the Canal was justifying all the effort thrown into building and protecting it by carrying troops from one ocean to the other on their emergency way "to a foreign station." As their warship slipped through the Pedro Miguel locks, they saw on the side a civilian figure under a tropical helmet, accompanied by officers and cameramen. They recognized Secretary of War Stimson, just arrived on a surprise visit. Many of them snapped to attention, but the gunners, it will be noticed, kept looking straight ahead—on the alert.

Our roving reporter, in tow of artillery captain, shown one of best-shooting combinations in Army, namely, antiaircraft gun and crew of American 'boys'—And there are many more emplacements.

Americas at War
Thirty-fifth of 48 Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama—On a hilltop somewhere in the Canal Zone two well-oiled machines went into action simultaneously. One was an antiaircraft gun. The other was its crew of American boys. They form one of the best shooting combinations in the U. S. Army.

The young artillery captain who had me in tow on a trip to selected defense positions near the Canal, pointed out numerous other gun sites. Beneath the peaceful appearance of tropical hills that spread before us, shaped like waves of a choppy sea, sudden hurricanes of flame awaited only the release of a trigger.

New positions are constantly being established. Some old ones are being abandoned to meet the changing demands of a changing war. Gone is the theory, freely expressed by high officers here not so long ago, that the jungle would protect much of the Canal. Malaya's lessons have been learned in Panama.

Only a skilled and informed eye can pick out most of the Canal's present strong points. Some of the new locations are favored because they lend themselves to more effective camouflage. There are many secrets, many surprises for an attacker, and a constant strengthening of already strong defenses.

Vigil Never Relaxed

On this hilltop the defense of America means that the crew never relaxes its vigil. There isn't a pair of pajamas among these boys from East and West and North and South. When they sleep, they sleep beside their gun, in their clothes.

Naturally the tension is relieved by time off in relays. By their own efforts the several gun crews in this position have built a pleasant, screened recreation room. The view from that room would be worth several thousand dollars on any scale of real estate values. The rest of the quarters show how much interest and hard work have gone into converting a jungle hilltop from trees and rocks to an Army stronghold.

So it goes throughout the Canal's defenses. There are grounds for justifiable criticism at some points. Such a large and rushed undertaking could hardly escape some waste, misdirected effort, inefficiency, and friction. But after talking with impartial observers who have spent months covering these widespread defenses, you are confirmed in your conclusion that the main work has been well done.

At Panama a broad strategic picture comes into perspective. This is headquarters for the theater of war that covers the central zone of hemisphere defense. The Caribbean Defense Command, under Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, fills most of the space between the United States itself and the southern sector of South America. Panama and its outlying bulwarks hold the master key to defense of the entire southern continent.

Keeping the Canal open and functioning at full capacity is the maximum objective of all these gun crews, fast ships of pursuit by sea and in the air, these bomber patrols that roar overhead constantly, and the big black muzzles pointing seaward.

How vital is that objective to the total Allied war effort is shown by a summary of what the Canal does:

What the Canal Does

1. It provides the only sea connection, other than the long, slow haul around Cape Horn, between the highly industrialized Atlantic Coast of the United States, and the Pacific Coast where many of the East's weapons will be needed. Stoppage of Canal traffic would throw a terrific burden on the nation's already hard-working railroads.

2. It provides the shortest route, and the most protected, from the Atlantic coast to Australia and islands of the South Pacific. The alternative route around Africa's Cape of Good Hope is exposed to intensive submarine attacks in the Atlantic Narrows between Natal and Dakar.

The only other alternative—through the Straits of Magellan or around Cape Horn at the extremity of South America, also passes through the Atlantic Narrows, and adds some 10,000 miles to the voyage.

3. It connects the West Coast of South America to the East Coast of the United States and to the Caribbean. A sidelight on what this means in South America is given by Colombia's action during the early 1930's, in its Leticia dispute with Peru. Warships were sent through the Canal and around the Atlantic bulge of South America into the Amazon. This voyage of more than 8,000 miles to reach a dispute actually centered within 800 miles of the ship's starting point. Western Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile are almost entirely dependent on shipping through the Canal.

4. Panama forms, in the entire network of world shipping, one of the two main junctions. André Siegfried, in his book on Suez and Panama, goes so far as to say that the future of the world will revolve around what happens to those strategic ditches between the great oceans. With the battles of India and of Australia looming, his prediction is being worked out in practice.

Naturally no effort would be spared to safeguard such a possession. The cost of defending the Canal will undoubtedly far exceed the cost of building it.

A layman interested in the simple questions bearing on Panama's defenses wants to know the broad outlines of Canal strategy. He is not permitted to know more under war conditions. Officers here show to accredited correspondents enough to give them a fair outline of what is being done. On wall maps in headquarters they point out potential lines of attack. They are three: The Amazon Valley by air; the Pacific; and the Atlantic via the Caribbean.

Fortunately the Atlantic approaches are screened. The northern coast of South America reaches out nearly 1,500 miles to Trinidad. Beyond Trinidad, the coast slopes away to the south of east for another 2,000 miles. All of that coast, from Panama to Natal in Brazil, is being sown with airfields as thick as blueberries in New England muffins. The Allied and friendly governments are pouring their best efforts into this work day and night.

A special point of vigilance is to prevent an aerial blitz aimed at seizing air bases in a chain from the coast up the Amazon to within striking distance of the Canal.

From Trinidad a chain of islands encloses the Caribbean to the tip of Florida. If designed for the purpose, these islands could hardly have served better the defense of Panama from this side. There are only three passages between Florida and Puerto Rico, a distance of more than 1,500 miles. From Puerto Rico to Trinidad there are many islands and many channels. Across the center of this line lie the Vichy French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, with some smaller ones.

Dike of Islands

Submarine operations in the Caribbean indicate that holes remain to be plugged in this defensive dike of islands. But existence of the dike mightily aids defenders of Panama.

Also strengthening the hand of the United States and of Britain on the Atlantic side is the vigorous stands taken by Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. Those three American Nations, the only independent ones entirely on islands, were among the first to declare war at the side of the United States. They formed an influential part of advanced opinion during the consultation of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro last January.

In order, beyond Florida, Cuba is first. Its long, narrow line of mountains and green valleys, with some arid districts to the east, begins in the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. So are formed two passages, one between Cuba and the Mexican peninsula of Yucatan, and the other between Cuba and Florida at Key West.

Haiti and the Dominican Republic share the second-largest island of the Caribbean. Then comes Puerto Rico, the focal point of United States defenses in this sector. Other smaller bases complete the line to Trinidad.

On the Pacific approaches to Panama there is no such natural bulwark. In days of slow ships and of cannon, the Gulf of Panama provided substantial protection. Even now the existence of this deep bay helps. Listening posts at its extremities give advance warning of any approaching aircraft. Fast torpedo boats use islands in the bay as bases.

Yet modern warfare calls for thousands of miles of advanced posts, where scores or hundreds once were enough. Offshore, the only Pacific islands situated for relatively close-in defense of the Canal are the Galápagos. Under the flag of Ecuador, and 600 miles from the shore of that country, the Galápagos are roughly 1,500 miles southwest of the Canal.

Since Ecuador and all of the Latin-American countries on both sides of the Canal have taken their stand with the United States, even if those south of Panama have not declared war, they are co-operating in defense. Full details cannot be published, but the Pacific approaches are increasingly covered.

The Republic of Panama, being at war, has opened its territory for bases. Time was, not long ago, when officers charged with defending the Canal were tied down to impossible lines. That has been changed. From the Canal in all directions extend chains of airfields.

President de la Guardia of Panama, who personally sums up the all-out support of his country on the Allied side, has just announced that a regular Army will be formed, if necessary, to aid the war effort. Up to now a national police force has been considered enough.

From this Isthmus our journey throughout the southern Americas turns northward for the home stretch—Central America and Mexico.

Shipload of Internees Sent From Canal Zone

By the Associated Press

New Orleans, April 10

Arrival of a ship load of 601 alien internees here from the Canal Zone for transfers to an unnamed internees camp was announced Wednesday by the Eighth Naval District Headquarters.

Aboard the ship, Navy public relations officers said, were the following by nationalities: men, 176 Germans, 184 Japanese, 15 Italians, and 34 miscellaneous; women, 24 Germans, 29 miscellaneous, and 34 Japanese; children, 50 Japanese, 8 Germans, and 47 miscellaneous.

Associated Press

Behind Blacked-Out Windows, Enemy Aliens in the Canal Zone Are Evacuated

The man in the white cap is a Japanese naval officer; the man beside him and another just in front are Japanese army reservists. They will be taken to the United States for internment.

Red Sox, Stengelmen in Town Awaiting Opener of Annual City Series Tomorrow

1942 Braves Get Chilly Reception From Weather

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even Sanford, with its lone movie house, second rate hotel and streets which darkened at 10:00 o'clock every evening, must have been a sweet memory to the Braves today as they buttoned up their overcoats and ventured forth in Boston's near-freezing temperature. Manager Casey Stengel met his full squad in the Braves Field clubhouse this morning and held a lengthy meeting. But conditions outside ruined the scheduled batting and fielding drill.

Adopting a cautious policy in this chilly climate, Stengel will use three pitchers in each city series game with the Red Sox. Al Javery, Jim Tobin and Johnny Sain will divide tomorrow's contest at Braves Field, and Manny Salvo, Tom Earley and Dick Errickson will take care of the Sunday date at Fenway Park.

Club Is Ready

Despite the long string of losses in Florida, the Braves, with one or two minor exceptions, are in good condition and ready to open the regular National League season. Art Johnson's left arm is a question mark, but otherwise the team had an ideal training stay in Sanford. The manager feels that his boys will drop more base hits now that they have reached the cooler atmosphere; and as the pitching has been fair most of the time, the Braves should be ready to give the more-highly-regarded Red Sox a battle for the city championship.

Informed that weather conditions made it impossible for them to keep their date with the Newark Bears, the Red Sox stayed on the train and continued the last lap of their journey to the Hub, arriving this afternoon. On the road since the first day of the month, the Sox were very happy to leave the Pullmans behind.

Starting Line-ups

Cronin has Tex Hughson, Tom Judd and Bill Butland ready to pitch against the Braves. Jimmy Foxx, Bobby Doerr, Johnny Pesky, Jim Tabor, Ted Williams, Dom Di Maggio, Johnny Peacock and Lou Finney or Pete Fox will be the other starters. Stengel will have Cooney, Cuccinello, Miller and Fernandez around the field; West, Holmes and Waner in the outfield, and Lombardi and Klutz behind the plate. However, the box score will be crowded by the ninth inning. Both teams promise to let Boston fans see the new men.

The most discussed subject on the local baseball front this morning, aside from the arrival of the Braves, was the departure of Frankie Pytlak from Fenway and the effect it may have on the Red Sox. Obviously, Cronin is in no position to battle the Yankees and the rest of the American League with Peacock and the untested rookie, Billy Conroy. Efforts already are being made to bolster the staff.

Joins Cochrane

Pytlak is going out to the Great Lakes Naval Training Base to join Mickey Cochrane, who is in charge of the athletic program there. Before this war is over, Mickey will have quite a ball club. Or rather, the training base will. Johnny Pesky will go out there if his number comes up soon in the draft. Ted Williams may also be interested at the end of the season. Pytlak, incidentally, is the sixth member of the Red Sox family to join Uncle Sam's fighting forces. Those already in are Earl Johnson, Larry Powell, Emerson Dickman, Mickey Harris and Al Flair.

The Red Sox dropped their exhibition series to the Cincinnati Reds, five games to four, but as the locals are in good condition, the manager is satisfied. Jimmy Foxx, Ted Williams and Dom Di Maggio ran into injuries during the southern adventure. They will be ready to open the season against the Athletics at Fenway on Tuesday, however.

* * *

Briefs . . . The exhibition tomorrow at Braves Field will start at 2 o'clock, with the Sunday game at Fenway scheduled for three . . . Fresh coats of paint have brightened up both parks and the recent warm spell has been good for the fields . . . As the steel and cement stands of both parks are ideal bomb shelters, no special air-raid cellars will be built. However, fans will be asked to keep their seats in an emergency, and under no circumstances will anyone be allowed to leave the parks.

Pros Are Hit By WPB Order On Equipment

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 10 (AP)—America's leading golf professionals gulped and whistled low today as they read the War Production Board's order halting manufacture of golf clubs, along with balls and other equipment.

"We're just out of business," said U. S. open champion, Craig Wood, and others nodded.

Ed Dudley, President of the Professional Golfers' Association, said, however, that the golfers would carry on.

"It's unfortunate that it will be impossible to make clubs at this time," he said, "but all the pros are Americans, and whatever they do they are back of the country 100 per cent.

"There's no doubt the order will curtail golf this year, although there must be enough on hand for six months. In any event, though, we will carry out our plans for exhibition matches for Red Cross and war relief."

Byron Nelson of Toledo, former U. S. open and Masters' champion, said the order would reduce the income of all golf professionals from 60 to 75 per cent or more. He explained it would eliminate all sales after present golf shop stocks are exhausted, as well as end royalties on club designs. Only income, he estimated, would be fees from a few lessons, and incidentals.

Nelson said he expected no tournaments after the summer circuit.

Bobby Jones, one-time Grand Slam king of golf, said he believed re-processing of used golf balls and reclaiming old clubs would carry the game through the war.

Starting From the Ground Up

By a Staff Photographer

Northeastern's Diamond Hopefuls

Because of the lack of ground help at Huntington Field, these Husky baseball candidates had to pitch in with hoes and rakes yesterday to get their diamond in shape for practice. And with today's snowflakes, they may be out there with snow shovels tomorrow. From left to right: Will Shannon, Fred Antinarelli, Oscar Khederian, George Yankowski, Ed Sakovitz, Ernie Colantonio, Frank Coole, Gabe Conner, Wally Sullivan, Mickey Maguire, Bob Maker, Joe Souza, Dan Roberts, Al Pajonas, Mike Azzone, George Makris, Bob Otenti, Dick Morrissey, Selwin Baron, Goose Del Grosso, and Fred Pearce.

Broda Calls Detroit Six Unbeatable

DETROIT, April 10 (AP)—The rags-to-riches Detroit Red Wings are just one victory from one of hockey's most astounding Stanley Cup successes, and in the words of goalie Walter (Turk) Broda of the Toronto Maple Leafs, they are virtually invincible.

"They're unbeatable," panted the pudgy Broda as he pulled off his pads after a 5-to-2 Detroit victory last night before a sellout crowd of 13,354 Wings partisans. "They can't seem to do anything wrong."

Sunday night Broda, the National League's top 1941 netminder, will get another chance at the Detroiters in the best-of-seven series. If he fails, the battered old trophy, symbolic of world hockey supremacy, will pass to a Detroit club that finished in fifth place in the regular season and barely qualified for the play-offs.

Had Every Chance

Toronto had every chance last night to get back into the contention for the cup it has missed six times since 1932. The veteran Lorne Carr fired a pair of goals 30 seconds apart in the first period, and the top Detroit line of Sid Abel, Don Grosso, and Eddie Wares was broken up by an injury to Abel and a 10-minute misconduct penalty to Wares.

But before the period ended rookies Jerry Brown and Joe Carveth had plastered goals past Broda to square the count. Then substitute Pat McReavy, who had replaced Abel, scored the winning marker midway of the second period.

Feinted Broda

The veteran Syd Howe feinted Broda out of position for the fourth Red Wing goal in the same period, and in the final period defenseman Eddie Bush blasted home a 50 footer. That gave Bush a perfect record of four assists and a goal for a play-off record by a defenseman.

Toronto had numerous opportunities to catch the Red Wings. Of the game's 21 penalties, Detroit drew 14 which put men in the penalty box for 44 minutes of playing time.

Without his regular linemates, the sensational Don Grosso was limited to two assists, but that put him within one point of the play-off scoring record of 14 points established three years ago by Bill Cowley of the Boston Bruins.

Flyers in Final

MONTREAL, April 10 (AP)—Ottawa's Royal Canadian Air Force Flyers advanced to the Allan Cup hockey final last night, scoring a 3-0 victory over the Quebec Aces to sweep a best-of-five eastern final series in straight games.

The Flyers will meet either Kimberley (B. C.) or Port Arthur (Ont.) for the Dominion Senior title.

Exhibition Baseball

Results April 9
By the Associated Press

Chicago (N) 16, Chicago (A) 14.
Philadelphia (N) 8, Portsmouth (PL) 1.
New York (A) vs. Brooklyn (N) canceled, weather.
St. Louis (N) vs. Detroit (A) canceled, weather.
Boston (A) vs. Cincinnati (N) canceled, weather.
Cleveland (A) vs. New York (N) canceled, weather.
Philadelphia (A) vs. Pittsburgh N) canceled, weather.
St. Louis (A) vs. Montgomery (SEL) canceled, weather.
Washington (A) 2, Charlotte (PL) 2 (six-inning tie, called, weather).

Three-Cushion Title

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Arthur Rubin of New York clinched his second successive Eastern States three-cushion billiards championship last night by defeating Ed Lee of New York, 40 to 27 in 35 innings.

It was the 13th-straight triumph for the unbeaten champion, who had a high run of seven, three more than the loser's best effort.

Superb in Flatbush

BROOKLYN (AP)—Brooklyn won two National League pennants in the 19th century. The winning team of 1890 was known as the Bridegrooms and the 1899 victor was called the Superbas.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

What About Individual Crowns?

A year ago Ted Williams reached assorted American League pitching for 185 base hits in 456 tries for a sensational .406. No other regular was within 40 points at the finish. Not even the pennant race was as one-sided. "The Kid's" home run total of 37 was higher than his doubles (33) and triples (3) combined. Out for a while with an injury, Joe Di Maggio, the circuit's top right-hand hitter, was no match for the Red Sox youngster. How will it be this time?

The percentage against any batter doing .400 or over two years running is terrific. In fact, the chances of a player finishing at .400 at any time is considered so remote, the subject is rarely discussed in big league dugouts.

Pressure Heavy

Williams will find the pressure far greater in 1942 than he did in '41. To begin with, whether he knows it or not, that .406 figure will be in the back of his head every time he faces a pitcher. He will be aiming to equal or better it. Such is his temperament. The boy will never be satisfied with his hitting. He will always be trying to go higher, higher and still higher. And the pitchers will bear down harder and brag if they stop him.

Too, Williams may listen to a kick-back on his draft board experience of a few weeks ago. True, those who are familiar with the facts uphold the young slugger—think he is deserving of a 3-A classification and has as much right to play ball as anyone else. But the fans do not know all of these facts and may throw added verbal pressure on the Red Sox star. Therefore, even though Williams is a remarkable young hitter, learning and developing every day, his chances of doing .400 again are indeed remote. It follows, then, that he will hear more from Di Maggio this time.

Reiser Better

Pete Reiser won the National League crown a year ago, doing .343. His nearest rival was Estel Crabtree, who saw action in only 77 games. Johnny Cooney, in 123 contests, finished at .319, hardly a threat to the Dodger center fielder. Can Reiser repeat?

Leo Durocher said in the South that his star outfielder will go over .350 this season. And nobody who has watched the boy take his cuts in the batter's box is willing to disagree. The day after the '41 All-star Game at Detroit, about all the A. L. players talked about was Reiser—the way he got balls in the field and his artistry with the bat in his hands. "He gets a bat around as quick as anyone I ever saw," said Joe Cronin.

Can Vaughan?

Who might Reiser hear from in the stretch?

Johnny Mize last year slumped to .317 and a tie for fourth on the regular list. Joe Medwick also faded. There are doubts of Johnny Cooney's ability to stay up there again. Perhaps Arky Vaughan, now entrusted with the less strenuous duties of a third baseman at Brooklyn, will challenge young Reiser.

Maybe Stan Musial, the sensational kid who did .426 in 12 late-season engagements with the Cardinals, will be heard from; or Johnny Hopp, another Redbird with possibilities.

More than likely, however, it will be Mize or Stan Hack or Nick Etten or Fred Walker or Medwick, who have proven their ability to stand up over the full route.

Dobson Belongs

Who will be the 20-game winners on the mound?

In '41 the American League had two—Bob Feller and Thorny Lee. The National had Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe. Feller, of course, is in the Navy. He may win 20 there, but they will not show in the record books. Leonard, Dick Newsome and Al Benton came close the last time, and may make it in '42. Joe Dobson belongs on the potential list, judging by his fast finish in '41 and his pitching this spring.

Wyatt and Higbe may do it again in the N. L. With a little more help in the run department, Bucky Walters or Paul Derringer, or both, may go over the top. Cincinnati has two other possibilities in Elmer Riddle and Johnny Vander Meer. However, this is not a suggestion that all four will do it. White or Cooper of the Cardinals will be right up in there.

Army-AAU Reach Agreement With 8-Point Program

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Army proposals clarifying the amateur standing of athletes in military service have the approval today of A. A. U. President Lawrence di Benedetto who said the incident in which an army major rapped the A. A. U. would be dropped.

Mr. di Benedetto said in a statement here that Maj.-Gen. Milton A. Reckord's proposals that the A. A. U. subscribe to an 8-point statement of principles concerning athletic competition in wartime were satisfactory to him, adding that some of the points already are in effect.

Praised Two Points

He particularly praised two points: one that the professional athlete will not be eligible for amateur athletic union tournaments while in the service, either with army teams or individual clubs; the other that the soldier amateur would lose his standing if he played for personal profit, but playing for benefit or charity, or his company, or another official fund would not impair his status.

The A. A. U. head said that if the War Department adopts the eight-point program, a clearer understanding between the armed forces and the Amateur Athletic Union would be brought about.

Explanation Accepted

Mr. di Benedetto announced that Major Richard O'Connell's explanation of his recent criticism of the A. A. U. had been accepted and the incident dropped. Major O'Connell said his remarks, made in Baltimore, were exaggerated and misinterpreted. He recently was quoted as saying the A. A. U. action in the case of Private Martin Passaglia smacked of "Axis efforts by a fifth column."

Passaglia was suspended from an A. A. U. tournament because his service basketball team met a professional five.

Byron Nelson Is Favored

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 10 (AP)—The Masters' golf tournament, struggling along against discouraging rain and distracting war news, entered its second round today with Horton Smith and Paul Runyan, a couple of proficient veterans, leading the field with equal 67's at the first quarter.

Strangely enough, scarcely anybody expected either Smith or Runyan to win the tournament. The favorite, after the wet and bedraggled field of 42 had checked in last night, was Byron Nelson, who shot a 68 on his first round. When Nelson shoots like that at the start and admits, as he did, that he never felt more certain of his game, then it is hard to make any other choice.

McSpaden Impressed

Harold "Jug" McSpaden, who played a round with Nelson, was so enthralled by the tall Texan's game that he named him against the field. The former open, P. G. A. and Masters' champion failed to hit only one green, said McSpaden, and that was because one of his drives came to rest on a rock. "When he's hitting the ball like he is now, he's unbeatable," McSpaden added.

Smith and Runyan, however, deserve full credit for great rounds under difficult conditions. Five under par on the exacting Augusta National course is great golf even when the sun is shining. Smith was in rare form from tee to green. Runyan, the little fellow who can't hit a ball very far, was helped a great deal by the fact that the course was very fast for most of his round. Also, he took only 26 putts on the 18 holes. Nelson, by comparison, required 32 putts.

Sammy Byrd Stars

The sensation for some time was Sammy Byrd, the former ball player, who came panting in before the rain began with an elegant 68. Before Smith and Runyan bettered his mark and Nelson tied him, Sammy had time to tell what finally persuaded him to chuck a comfortable baseball career for the uncertainties of money golf.

"I stopped off in Atlanta in the spring of '35 and played a round with Bobby Jones," he recalled, "and Bobby was kind enough to say that I had as good a swing as he ever saw. And then, later that year, Larry MacPhail, for whom I was playing at Cincinnati, said he thought I was a sap if I didn't devote myself to golf. I've never regretted taking his advice. If I had stuck with baseball I would be washed up by this time."

Pirates Drop Kerr

ENID, Okla. (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have released pitcher Donald Kerr to Toronto of the International League, thus reducing the Bucs' hurling staff to an even dozen. Kerr played for the team at Baltimore, his home town, last season.

Pre-Game Scene Tomorrow

Joe Cronin (left) and Casey Stengel

Unable to get together on Florida's sandy soil, the Braves and Red Sox meet in their annual city series tomorrow and Sunday. The opener at Braves Field starts at 2 o'clock tomorrow. The Sunday contest will be played at 3. These games do not count in the standing, but Joe and Casey promise that their boys will be hustling.

U. S. G. A. Reports Progress Of Hale America Tourneys

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the golf season not fully under way, 1,800 Hale America tournaments have already been arranged by 322 clubs and associations in 39 States and the District of Columbia was the report today of the United States Golf Association, which is confidently looking forward to the unbounded success of its campaign to raise funds for the American Red Cross.

The U. S. G. A. aims to have every golf course—public and private—and every association take part. Inasmuch as there are some 5,200 courses and 225 associations, the parent organization feels that golf will be able to make a sizable contribution to the Red Cross' war relief work and that the game will be aiding immeasurably in the Government's physical fitness program.

"Keep 'Em Swinging"

With its motto, "Keep 'Em Swinging" for war relief and defense, the U. S. G. A. is making its second appeal to every golf organization in the country to hold at least three Hale America tournaments for the Red Cross—on Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day, with the first two to be two-day affairs and the third a three-day tourney. Recommended events are tournaments for men, women, and mixed foursomes.

The association also hopes that similar tournaments will be scheduled on other week ends throughout the season, but primarily it hopes that every golfer will be a worker for war relief during the three holiday week ends named above.

One-Dollar Fee

The entry fee is one dollar per player per round in each tournament, with players being permitted to enter each event as often as he desires upon payment of the entry fee each time he tees off. All entry fees are to be delivered in total—with absolutely no deductions—by each club direct to the local chapter of the American Red Cross. The local chapter will then send 85 per cent to National Headquarters and will keep 15 per cent for its own chapter work. No money is to be sent to the U. S. G. A.

Although the Red Cross originally offered to strike off medals for winners of the various tournaments, it was felt that in view of the critical metal situation, certificates would be more in keeping with the wishes of the War Production Board. Requests from clubs for these certificates may be made only through the U. S. G. A.

Raised $200,000

In 1917-18 an average of only 525 clubs raised more than $200,000 for the Red Cross in a smaller series of Liberty Tournaments, under a similar sponsorship by the U. S. G. A. With the almost unlimited possibilities now the association believes that figure will be greatly increased to say the least.

New York State leads in the number of tournaments scheduled so far, with 221 on the list. Pennsylvania is second with 178; Ohio third with 123; Massachusetts fourth with 118; Illinois fifth with 110; and Michigan sixth with 107. No other State has yet gone over the 100 mark.

Honor to Farmington

The honor of being first to line up its program went to the Farmington Country Club of Charlottesville, Va. Following are scattered examples of how the golf world is rallying to the cause of the Red Cross humanitarian work:

Newport (R. I.) Country Club will have benefit tournaments every week during July, August and September . . . Women's Metropolitan (N. Y.) Golf Association has scheduled Red Cross benefit events in connection with 19 of its tournaments . . . Dedham (Mass.) Country and Polo Club plans to turn over all its Sunday afternoon mixed foursome collections to Red Cross . . . Tacoma (Wash.) Golf Association already has held an event and raised $214.24 . . . Phoenix (Ariz.) C. C. collected $188 in one tournament each for men and women . . . In Florida, William L. Hutchinson C. C. at Lakeland raised $500, Daytona Beach C. C. $123, and Bellesair C. C. $130 . . . Women's G. A. of Baltimore has planned a mixed foursome for all club members in the city and vicinity, in four classes . . . Meadow Brook Golf Club of Charleston, W. Va., is co-sponsoring a city-wide amateur tournament in several flights, with $2 entry to go to Red Cross . . . Indianapolis District G. A. and Indiana G. A. will hold their annual championship tournaments on a Red Cross basis, and have set $1,000 as their joint goal . . . It is likely that trade associations which hold golf tournaments will join in the program . . . Many clubs have signified their intention of holding one Hale America tournament each month.

Sports Around the Hub

Local College Baseball Season Opens

The local college baseball season gets under way tomorrow afternoon when Harvard and Boston University meet at Soldiers Field, Brighton, at 3 p. m. This will be first of a home-and-home series between the Crimson and the Terriers, with the second engagement taking place at Riverside April 25.

Although this will be the first game of the spring for B. U., Harvard has already taken part in three contests, having defeated Navy at Annapolis 15-4 and having split with Pennsylvania in Philadelphia 7-3 and 5-6. Last season Harvard and B. U. split their two games, the Crimson winning the first 2-1 and the Terriers the second 15-7.

Green Team

The B. U. nine is the greenest Coach Mel Collard has fielded in his six years at the Terrier helm, for his starting line-up has just one letterman, and that veteran, Capt. Charlie Thomas, will be in a new position. Thomas, first-string third baseman the past two springs, has been moved to the outfield.

Coach Floyd Stahl of Harvard has listed seven players who saw action against B. U. last year in his batting order. They are Bill Parsons, Bert Harvey, Ed Buckley, Bill Barnes, Jay Gleason, Capt. Lou Clay, and Mort Waldstein.

* * *

Harrison Rowbotham, U. S. L. T. A. wartime tennis representative for Massachusetts, has chosen 12 assistants to help him put across the national association's program for physical development. They include: Joseph R. Corish of Somerville, Samuel Rockwell of North Andover, William Fuller of Salem, Richard Allan of Framingham, Robert S. Bowditch of Worcester, Herbert W. Farrar of Hingham, Dr. Edward Loftus of Quincy, Harold Fenerty of Hatchville, Alfred Andrews of New Bedford, Arthur M. Marshall of Springfield, R. S. Hebbard of Pittsfield, and Everett H. Pell of Great Barrington.

* * *

Brown University yachtsmen will open their spring season tomorrow and Sunday with an interfraternity regatta and meet with the Frostbiters of the Narragansett Bay Dinghy Association off the Brown boathouse on the Seekonk River. Brown's fleet now includes 18 boats, including two new ones added this winter.

* * *

Whoever had said that the Detroit Red Wings could take the Stanley Cup by beating Toronto in four straight games would have been regarded with upraised eyebrows before this final series opened, but here are the Wings now, needing only a victory on their home ice on Sunday to sew up the world's championship. At the Olympia they have won their last 12 straight games, and all in all they have only lost three of their past 19 games. That's a pretty rapid pace for a club which finished the N. H. L. season in fifth place.

The E. B. Wyman Trophy, awarded annually to the swimmer or diver who totaled the greatest number of points in dual meets during the season, was awarded to John D. Eusden, a sophomore sprinter, last night at the squad dinner at the Harvard Club. Fran Powers won the award last year.

* * *

Chub Peabody, Harvard's All-America guard who announces he intends to head for the submarine service after graduation, probably got so used to "submarining" in the Crimson line last fall that he felt almost duty bound to seek service with the underseas fleet. Chub needs only to pass his physical examination in order to get his commission.

* * *

Briefs: The first round in the girls' N. E. A. A. A. U. basketball championship gets under way at the Bunker Hill Girls' Club tonight . . . Semifinals will be held there a week from tonight, and the finals there April 24 . . . Colby College becomes the latest New England institution to waive the freshman rule for the duration . . . First-year men will be eligible for varsity sports at Waterville after June 1 . . . John J. Walsh, Executive Director of Mayor Tobin's Committee on Public Safety, has offered the services of as many as are needed of Boston's 20,000 air raid wardens for use at Braves Field and Fenway Park . . . These will be available until such time as the ball parks train their own wardens . . . B. U. defeated Harvard 22-20 and Boston College drenched Northeastern 25-16 in the opening races of the Charles River Basin Intercollegiate Dinghy League season yesterday . . . Bill Bingham, Harvard's Athletic Director, has been elected president of the Pentagonal Hockey League.

RESTAURANTS

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ALL PROFITS TO NAVY RELIEF

Films in Hollywood—Music and Plays—Week-End Radio Plans

Joan Fontaine to Play Role in 'Constant Nymph'

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood's bright star at the moment is Joan Fontaine, so perhaps it is not strange that she is to be met on more than one of the big lots these days. Miss Fontaine's home studio is Selznick. She has just completed "This Above All" for Twentieth Century-Fox. She is at present making "The Constant Nymph" for Warner Brothers.

It is a little surprising that the story of the Sanger "circus" hasn't been done in Hollywood before. It is just about made to order for the movies. It was, of course, filmed in England, where Miss Fontaine's husband, Brian Aherne, enacted the leading male role opposite Victoria Hopper, with Ronald Colman's wife, Benita Hume, in the role of Florence. Before that Margaret Kennedy, the author, and Basil Dean, had made a play of the book. Elisabeth Bergner acted in the play in Berlin.

Charles Boyer will appear opposite Miss Fontaine in the present version. It probably should be added that the story is well suited to Miss Fontaine, who has wanted to do it for years, and who at last has her opportunity.

The story has been changed slightly to fit Mr. Boyer's requirements. (He learned English in six months but has never been able to erase his accent.) The locale of the earlier part of the story is now a châlet in the Swiss Alps. It was the Austrian Alps in the original.

Mr. Boyer has come a good way since he first arrived in America to play roles in French versions of American films, but he remains something of an enigma in the film capital. He returned to France at the beginning of the war, but was almost immediately sent back to this country to build up good will here for France.

On the set he is quiet and dignified, and prefers, as much as possible, to be alone. He is considered, at the moment, one of the greatest box-office attractions the screen has ever had.

Those who saw the English version of "The Constant Nymph," or who have read the book, will remember that the finale hinges on the playing of the hero's composition by a symphony orchestra in London. For the present version, Erich Wolfgang Korngold has composed a piece which will be performed by a 70-piece symphony orchestra and a chorus of 30 voices. He has given the music an opus number—the first he has ever placed on any of his compositions for motion pictures.

The cast will include Brenda Marshall, Joyce Reynolds, Jean Muir, Peter Lorre, Charles Coburn, Eduardo Cianelli, and Montagu Love. Edmund Goulding is directing.

This will be one of the few pictures made recently in which the European background does not forecast the war or utilize it as a dramatic element. The studio did think at one time of trying to modernize the story, but the idea was abandoned.

© Vitagraph; Bert Six

Joan Fontaine and Joyce Reynolds

In "The Constant Nymph," now in preparation for the screen.

Concerts in Prospect

The final concert of the season by the Boston String Orchestra, Jules Wolffers, conductor, has been postponed from next Sunday evening to Wednesday evening, April 22, to avoid conflict with other musical events. The concert will be given in New England Mutual Hall. Selma Pelonsky will be soloist in the Shostakovitch Concerto for piano, trumpet, and strings, with Jacob Knuttunen as trumpeter. The program will include also a Concerto da Chiesa by dall'Abaco, edited by Leonard Burkat; a Sarabande with Variations by Hugo Leichtentritt (first time in America); Grieg's "Holberg" Suite, and Leo Weiner's Divertimento No. 1, after Old Hungarian Dances (first time in Boston).

Curtis String Orchestra

The Edgar Curtis String Orchestra will give its first concert at the Germanic Museum on the evening of April 17. The concert will be open to the public without charge. The program includes Samuel Barber's Adagio for Strings; Handel's Italian Duet in A for sopranos (Margot Warner and Helen Sanderson) and orchestra; Byrd's Fantasia in C; Mozart's Serenade in D (K. 239) for two small orchestras (soloists: Frances Hendricson, Harry Kobialka, Arthur Freiwald, Ellery Wilson), and Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto. Edgar Curtis, the founder of the group, studied with Donald Tovey and Rudolph Serkin, and has studied conducting under Fritz Reiner and Serge Koussevitzky.

Gluck in Worcester

A "contraction" of Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride," prepared by Oliver Daniel, will be presented in concert form under his direction at the Worcester Museum on the evening of April 20. Ruth St. Denis will be the dancer. Erna Handel Macdonald will sing the role of Iphigenia, David Machtel that of Pylades, Janice Hodgen, Orestes, and Mary Razee, Diana. A chorus of 70 voices from Marot Junior College, Thompson, Conn., and Nichols College, Dudley, Mass., will assist.

On the Stage

Plays announced for next week by the New England Repertory Company in Joy Street, include the following: Wednesday, "As You Like It"; Thursday and Friday, April 16 and 17, "Our Town"; Saturday, April 18, Moliere's "The Imaginary Invalid."

Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," which will be presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston at Jordan Hall on April 17 and 18, is being staged by Eliot Duvey in five acts and 26 scenes. Because of the unusual length of the play the curtain will rise at 8:15 p. m. The Grieg score will be played by the Pro Arte symphony orchestra.

The drama department at Emerson college announces that it will continue the summer playhouse which was opened last summer. The season will open on July 6.

Maurice Seymour

Everett Marshall

In "Blossom Time," returning to the Shubert on Monday evening, April 20.

News of the Screen

New York

Plans have been formulated and will soon be put in operation for the sale of defense stamps and bonds in 15,000 U. S. motion picture theaters. Details for the program have been worked out by the Treasury Department and Joseph Bernhard and Adolph Zukor of the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry.

Judy Garland's new picture, tentatively known as "The Big Time," has gone into production at M-G-M with a cast which includes George Murphy, Gene Kelly, Marta Eggerth, Ben Blue, and Richard Quine. Howard Emmett Rogers wrote the story, and Busby Berkely is directing.

"Scorched Earth," an original story by Leo Mittler, Victor Trivas, and Guy Endore, has been purchased by M-G-M. The locale is a Russian village during the present war. Joseph Pasternak is to produce it. Other story purchases announced this week by M-G-M include "A Number of the Poor," by William Saroyan, and "Three Guys Named Joe," by Chandler Sprague and David Boehm.

Monty Woolley, after completing "The Pied Piper" for Twentieth Century-Fox, will begin work on the studio's version of "The Light of Heart," by Emlyn Williams. Mr. Woolley will play a derelict actor who kills himself in order not to ruin his daughter's romance. Under the title of "Yesterday's Magic," the Emlyn Williams play will open at the Guild Theater Tuesday, with Paul Muni in the role of the father.

According to RKO, Walt Disney's characters are flying on every front with the fighters of the United Nations. Latest addition is the dancing hippo of "Fantasia" which will soon be a mascot for the newly formed Parachute Corps of the Free French in the African Congo. The figure of the hippo is descending to earth and holding aloft a bright-hued parasol. Disney-designed insignia are already "serving" in Burma with America's "Flying Tigers," with British bombing squadrons, Canadian pursuit planes, Chinese fighters, and in at least one squadron or branch of service in nearly every United States air base and training field.

Ballet Films Shown

A Technicolor film of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in "The Gay Parisian," with music by Offenbach and chcreography by Leonide Massine, is currently visible at three theaters: Exeter, Telepix, and South Station.

Lakewood Theater Season

Present plans at the Lakewood Theater, Skowhegan, Maine, are for a six or eight-week season, beginning some time in July. Definite announcement will not be made until the gas-rationing situation has been made clear.

Microphone Awards Tonight; Norwegian Prince to Speak

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Peabody awards, which are held to be radio's equivalent of the Pulitzer awards in journalism, are to be awarded tonight in a special networks program, MBS-WAAB at 10, CBS-WEEI at 10:15. Among the recipients are Cecil Brown, CBS correspondent; Norman Corwin, CBS radio dramatist; Alfred Wallenstein, Mutual conductor; the University of Chicago Round Table Forum, and the international short-wave radiocasters.

Crown Prince Olaf of Norway is scheduled to speak on the regular news dramatization, which is to describe the Norwegians' continued underground resistance to the Germans, Blue-WBZ (note new time), 9 p. m. Carole Landis is to re-enact her screen role in "I Wake Up Screaming," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wages and Hours Division, is to be heard on "What Price Victory?" MBS-WAAB, 8:15 p. m. Russel Crouse and John Mason Brown are scheduled to be guests of "Information Please," NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m. A new quiz, "People Are Funny," based on air-line travel, is to replace the "Flagg and Quirt" series, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Leslie Howard is to be heard from London, and Akim Tamiroff, screen "heavy," is to be the guest of the Ontario Show, Blue-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Raymond Massey, Ed "Archie" Gardner, Freddy Martin, Olyn Landick, Tommy Riggs and "Betty Lou" are to be heard on Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Saturday

United China Relief's $7,000,000 campaign is to be launched with a 60-minute Blue show to feature Archibald MacLeish reading a message from President Roosevelt, talks by Wendell Willkie and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Alfred Lunt as program narrator, and Lynn Fontanne appearing in two playlets, and skits written by Maxwell Anderson and Pearl Buck. Mickey Rooney, Bob Hope, Burns and Allen, and Jimmy Cash are to be heard from Hollywood, Blue 9 p. m., WBZ, reradiocast 10 p. m.

Frank Wilson, Chief of the United States Secret Service, is to tell some of the duties of the service, NBC-WNAC, 10:15 p. m. T. A. Raman, Indian journalist, to be heard CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m.

Baseball returns to the Boston air waves with the radiocasting by Jim Britt of the annual city series between the Red Sox and Braves, Colonial-WAAB and FM stations W43B and W39B, 1:45 p. m.

Eve Arden and Victor Moore are to be co-featured in a "Lincoln Highway" story, NBC-WNAC, 11 a. m.; "Little Blue Playhouse," Blue Network's juvenile theater group, is to feature a Revolutionary War story, "The Boy with the Powder Horn," Blue-WBZ, 11:30 a. m.; Luise Rainer is to be featured in the "Theater of Today" drama, CBS-WEEI, 12 noon; Rosemary De Camp of the screen and radio, is to be featured in a newspaper story for "Stars Over Hollywood," CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.; Clifton Fadiman is to be starred in all network "This Is War" show, titled "The Enemy," written by Norman Corwin, CBS-WEEI, Blue-WBZ, NBC-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, WMEX, 7 p. m.; "Tillie the Toiler," Russ Westover's newspaper strip transferred to the air, is to make its premiere, CBS network, except WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Beryl Rubinstein and Arthur Loesser, pianists, are to be soloists in the Mozart Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra in E Flat major (K.365), with the Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conducting. Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture and Strauss' "Voices of Spring" are also scheduled by Mr. Rodzinski, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Allan Jones and Marion Claire are to sing the lead roles in the grand prize winning American operetta in the contest which has been sponsored by Station WGN, Chicago, MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m. Rudolf Serkin, pianist, is to be soloist in the Mendelssohn Concerto No. 1, Op. 25, with Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra in "America Preferred," MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Sunday

Lord Beaverbrook, Lend-Lease Co-ordinator for Britain, is scheduled to be heard speaking on CBS's "Public Affairs," WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Celebrating its 500th program on the air, the Music Hall will present Mahler's Eighth Symphony ("The Symphony of a Thousand") for the first time on the air under the direction of Erno Rapee. The Music Hall Symphony, outstanding soloists, a brass choir, and a chorus of 300 voices, including members of the Schola Cantorum, the Music Hall Men's chorus, the Paulist Choristers, the St. Patrick's Choristers, and a group from the New York City Public Schools will participate. Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

For his final program in the next-to-last Philharmonic concert of the season John Barbirolli will present a Tchaikovsky program including the symphonic poem, "Francesca da Rimini," the Elegy and Waltz from the Serenade for Strings in C major, and the Symphony No. 4 in F minor. Lionel Barrymore will speak in the intermission, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m. Astrid Varnay, newest Wagnerian soloist of the Metropolitan, is to sing Grieg's "I Love Thee," and Victor Herbert's "A Kiss in the Dark," with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society are to be heard in a joint recital on "I Hear America Singing" program, MBS-WAAB, 5 p. m. Alfred Wallenstein has selected Weingarten's arrangement of Lully's Concerto for String Orchestra and Holst's "St. Paul's Suite," for his "Symphonic Strings" program, MBS-WAAB, 6:30 p. m. The annual concert of the Handel and Haydn Society, Boston's oldest musical organization, is to be heard for the first time over the air in its Symphony Hall recital in a concert to be radiocast exclusively over Yankee Network FM stations W43B and W39B, beginning at 8:15 p. m. To be heard are Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem," and Zoltán Kodály's "Psalmus Hungaricus," under the direction of Dr. Thompson Stone, with Mobley Lushanya, Winifred Heidt, Elwyn Carter, and Donald Gage, soloists.

WMEX, co-operating with the Opera Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, is conducting air auditions in a search for American operatic talent, 10 p. m.

Columbia's "Spirit of '42" is to undergo a change in format, featuring the service bands, beginning with a concert by the United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Brendler, conducting, CBS-WEEI, 2 p. m. Brig.-Gen. Lewis A. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, is to head a Round Table forum on the subject "Wanted: 30,000,000 Men," NBC-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

The Army Hour is to concentrate on the hemisphere-wide observance of Pan-American Day two days later, NBC-WNAC, 3:30 p. m. The "Family Hour" is also to present a program of hemisphere music, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. The Marine Corps is to launch its own program called "Halls of Montezuma," featuring a Marine chorus and orchestra in the initial program, MBS-WAAB, 5:30 p. m. The American Forum is to discuss "What Is the Democratic Way to Increase Production?" MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

The Blue Theater Players are to play a story of current theme, "Sing a Song of Superman," Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. The Columbia Workshop is to present "He Should of Stood in Elba," the story of a gangster returned to the modern world after a 10-year "absence," CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m. Bette Davis is to play an elderly woman in an Arch Oboler story, "Soliloquy to Death," on "Plays for Americans," NBC-WNAC, 5:30 p. m. Paulette Goddard is to be featured in "Pursuit," a modern story, CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m. Red Skelton, Lucille Ball, and George Tobias are to be co-featured in Damon Runyon's "Tight Shoes," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Monday

Basil Rathbone is to have the role of Benedict Arnold in a "Cavalcade" drama entitled "A Continental Uniform," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. Gary Cooper, Paulette Goddard and Preston Foster are to be featured in "Northwest Mounted Police," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Colonial Network's news program from American troops in Australia has been shifted to 11:15 a. m., WAAB, and, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, will continue to present messages from the boys which will be recorded and sent to local families. Lennig Sweet, program director for United China Relief, is to urge the necessity of aiding war-weary China in "Spotlight on Asia," CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m. Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, is scheduled to speak on the "Economic Aspects of the War," Blue-WBZ, 7:45 p. m.

Howard Barlow is to conduct the Columbia Concert Orchestra in the first of a weekly League of Composers concert series, presenting in the first program, Charles Ives' Fugue from the Fourth Symphony, Karol Rathaus' Adagio for Strings, and Bernard Wagenaar's "Sinfonietta," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. A Gershwin program will be directed by Percy Faith, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

A new streamlined quiz, "Are You a Genius?" will make its debut, to be heard Mondays to Fridays, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Note changes of time in the daytime serials, "Mary Marlin," "The Bartons," "Vic and Sade," "Road of Life," "Against the Storm," "Ma Perkins," "Pepper Young's Family" and "Right to Happiness," all NBC-WNAC, Mondays to Fridays.

Wendy Hiller and Donald Calthrop

In the film version of "Major Barbara," which will continue for a second week at the Exeter.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"Without Love," by Philip Barry. Featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"High Kickers." Featuring Sophie Tucker. Produced by George Jessel. 8:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"As You Like It," by Wm. Shakespeare. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Dance

Jan Veen Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Avenue—
Program of new dances by Jan Veen and Erika Thimey. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Jan Veen Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Avenue—
Program of new dances by Jan Veen and Erika Thimey. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"The Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Margo. 2:25, 6, 9:35. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Carey Grant. 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Exeter—
"March of Time," 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Gay Parisian," 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley and Emlyn Williams. 3, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and Walter Huston. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Yanks on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 8:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Information Please," 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 9:55 a. m., 1, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Kenmore—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:10, 4:40, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett, Bruce Cabot and Warren William. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland, Joan Leslie. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 9:30 a. m. 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:35.

Orpheum—
"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney, 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7:05, 10:20.

Paramount—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and Walter Huston. 8:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Yanks on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid. 10:42 a. m., 1:40, 4:36, 7:24, 10. Stage Show: 12:23, 3:21, 6:07, 9:08.

Scollay—
"The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Photographs." Robert Benchley in "Nothing but Nerves." "Sky Pastures." "The Gay Parisian." "Fitzpatrick Travel, Minnesota." "Our Gang Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Adventures of Martin Eden." Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. "Courtship of Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10:05.

Telepix—
"March of Time." "Ballet Russe." Robert Benchley. "Better Bowling." "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," two cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Strange Case of Dr. X." 9:30 a. m., 12, 5, 7:30. "The Human Monster." 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"King's Row." Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:30 a. m., 3:05, 5:45, 9:20. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "King's Row." Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "The Terror." "Mystery of Room 13." 1:45, 6.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure." Johnny Weissmuller, "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "New York Town." Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich for President." Jimmy Lydon. 2, Evenings 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Dumbo." "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 1:50, 7:50. "Shanghai Gesture, Gene Tierney. 1:50, 5.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Ride 'em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," Tommy Trinder. 1:50, 5:05, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monte Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down San Diego Way," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.
University: "The Shanghai Gesture." Gene Tierner, Walter Huston. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrew Sisters. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 3 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "North to the Klondike." Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "King's Row." Ann Sheridan. 3:08, 9:08. "Call Out the Marines." 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestion: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:14, 8:11. "Swing It Soldier," Ken Murray. 2, 7, 10:08.
Park: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "March of Time." Also news and shorts. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. 3:07, 9:32. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville.
Hyde Park: "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. "The Masked Rider," Johnny Mack Brown. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Babes on Broadway." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 9. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20. Also Short Subjects.

MALDEN—Granada: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:35, 5:57, 9:19. "Melody Lane," with the Macs and Baby Sandy." 1:30, 4:52, 8:14.
Maplewood: "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Cadets on Parade." Freddie Bartholomew. 2:10, 8:35. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 3:20, 9:45.
Strand: "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2:18, 5:30, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Melody Lane." The Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:47, 7:52. "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:02, 9:07.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 2:20, 6:55, 10. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:45, 8:15.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:45, 9:50. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Song of the Islands," Michael Redgrave. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. 2, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:05, 6:30, 9:15. "Hay Foot," James Gleason. 4, 8:23.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Miracle Kid." Tom Neal, Carol Hughes. "Dangerous Game," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.
Strand: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Road to Happiness." John Boles and Mona Barrie. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Road to Happiness." John Boles and Mona Barrie. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "World Premiere," John Barrymore. "Today I Hang," Mona Barrie. 2 and 8.
Strand: "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "International Lady," Ilona Massey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. 2:16, 8:01. "Right to the Heart." Brenda Joyce and Joseph Allen, Jr. 3:46, 9:31.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "King's Row." Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," Baby Sandy. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Two Latins from Manhattan." Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Swing It Soldier," Frances Langford and Ken Murray. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Victor Moore. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2:15 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:29, 7:40. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. 2:10, 6:30, 10:19.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"A FILM TO MAKE YOU CHEER!" HERALD TRIBUNE
John PAYNE · Maureen O'HARA · Randolph SCOTT
IN
TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S 20th Century-Fox Triumph! IN TECHNICOLOR
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Avenue and 50th Street

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money" — Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most capricious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, Nour
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0230
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—NEW EDITION
Now Thrilling His 3ND MILLION
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Daily Mats. This Week
$61 Seats for Every Perf. 55c. Evgs. at 8:40
EASTER SEASON — MAT. DAILY Through April 12

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

LAST WEEKS!
MAJESTIC • HURRY-HURRY-HURRY!!
MOST SENSATIONAL STAGE MUSICAL IN HISTORY
THE NEW HELLZAPOPPIN
With JAY C. FLIPPEN & HAPPY FELTON & N. Y. CAST OF 100
EVES. 55c to $3.30; WED. MAT. 55c to $2.20; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.75 [TAX INCL.]

COLONIAL Evgs. 8:30 Mat. Tom'w
The Theatre Guild Presents
Philip Barry's New Comedy
Without Love
with KATHARINE HEPBURN
ELLIOTT NUGENT
EVES: 1.10 to 3.30 • MATS: 1.10 to 2.75 (Tax incl.)

BOSTON
Aaron Richmond presents
THIS SUN., 3:30 — Jordan Hall
Song Recital—Philo. Opera Baritone
RANDSMITH
Aaron Richmond's
CELEBRITY SERIES
Choicest Seats Now for Next Season's Great Events
'SELECTIVE' Course, 8 EVENTS: $9, $12, $15
Offices: 208 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.
Heifetz, Kreisler, Schnabel, Lehmann, Crooks; Anderson, Rachmaninoff, Cassacks, Zimbalist, Draper; Lehnhardt & Romanoff, Ballet Theatre, Philadelphia Opera, Trapp Family, Polyna Stoska

CARMEN AMAYA
World's Greatest Flamenco Dancer & Co.
Fri. Eve., Apr. 24—Symphony Hall
TICKETS TOMW. & MON. EVES. 'IN 10 P.M.

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor
TUESDAY APRIL 14 8:30 P. M. DOROTHY THOMPSON
"THESE CRUCIAL DAYS"
SYMPHONY HALL
Benefit N. E. Farm & Garden Ass'n
Tickets $2a, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

PLAZA 58th ST. at MADISON
George Bernard SHAW'S
Major Barbara
with WENDY HILLER
REX HARRISON • ROBERT MORLEY
at 12:45, 3:00, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45 P.M.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 500 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St., CI. 6-9750. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WACKY WEEK on the Screen!
OLSEN and JOHNSON Themselves in
HELLZAPOPPIN
MARTHA RAYE · HUGH HERBERT
CO-FEATURE
Blue, White and Perfect
LLOYD NOLAN · MARY BETH HUGHES
Latest INFORMATION PLEASE

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m., Incl. Tax
Doors • Orpheum 9:10 A. M.
Open • State 11:15 A. M.
"The COURTSHIP of ANDY HARDY"
Lewis STONE • Mickey ROONEY
Cecilia PARKER • Sara HADEN
and DONNA REED
plus
"Adventures of Martin Eden"
Glenn Ford • Claire Trevor
Thursdays!
Wallace BERRY
"The BUGLE SOUNDS"
Marjorie Main
Plus "Vanishing Virginian"

PARAMOUNT · FENWAY
NOW
Dorothy LAMOUR • William HOLDEN • Eddie BRACKEN
"THE FLEET'S IN"
Plus "A Yank on the Burma Road"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Henry FONDA • Olivia De HAVILLAND
"THE MALE ANIMAL"
Plus "Wild Bill Hickok Rides"

ESQUIRE
GUARANTEED MOVIE HITS
RONALD COLMAN "LOST HORIZON"
Irene DUNNE "The AWFUL TRUTH" Cary Grant

"Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader."

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1942

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	360,000
Previous day's sales	347,380
1942 volume to date	31,615,449
1941 volume to date	36,885,949

Stock Trends Slightly Mixed; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Leading stocks worked up a mild and selective recovery urge in today's market without the benefit of much bullish inspiration.

Bids were forthcoming at the start for steels, motors and other pivotals on the theory, mainly, that the list had been oversold. The come-back was in small fractions, however, and many weak performers of Thursday failed to join the procession. Prices were a shade uneven near the final hour and dealings sluggish. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares.

There was little to cheer about in the war news and sentiment still was depressed over the collapse of Bataan. The thought was expressed, however, that the lengthy market drop to 4-year bottoms had discounted a lot of unpleasant happenings. Taxes, the move for profits limitations and dividend fears remained as handicaps.

Among stocks given an early lift were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Woolworth, Anaconda, Western Union, Westinghouse and du Pont.

Standard Oil (N. J.) and Texas Co. were in the lagging class.

Trends in the curb were indefinite. Inclined to slip were Cheseborough, American Cyanamid and American Gas. About unchanged were Gulf Oil, Brewster Aero, Creole Petroleum, Pantepec and Phoenix Securities.

Bonds Advance

A general recovery of fractions to around a point enveloped the bond market today after the stumble of Thursday.

Going into the final hour, demand was active for a fair sized assortment of rails, utilities and specialties with sales in several issues exceeding $100,000.

International Telephone 5s recovered more than a point of the previous day's losses at one time. Others improved included Commonwealth Edison 3½s, North Western 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Moving narrowly most of the time were Lehigh Valley 4s, Rock Island general 4s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Nickel Plate 5½s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

U. S. Governments were about a standoff on the stock exchange and over the counter with trading at a low ebb.

New South Wales 5s and Australia 4½s were among foreign dollar obligations on the offering side of the market.

U. S. Seeks to Halt Tax Loss Through Employee Pensions

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Treasury renewed today its efforts to prevent corporations from avoiding taxes by means of employee pension funds and insisted that new standards it recommended would not impair the average pension plan.

Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Secretary Henry Morgenthau, began a day-long House Ways and Means Committee hearing by restating these proposed major requirements before tax exemption would be granted:

1. Seventy per cent of employees of a company must be covered.

2. Benefits to an individual must not exceed $7,500 annually.

3. An employee must receive some rights to the employer's contribution to the plan when he attains the age of 40 and has had 15 years of participation.

"The present treatment of pension trusts affords a tax subsidy to those trusts which meet the requirements set forth in the statute," Mr. Paul told the committee.

"This subsidy is at the expense of the general body of taxpayers. It was granted because of the desire to improve the welfare of employees by encouraging the establishment of pension trusts for their benefit.

"Our purpose in presenting our suggestions was to carry out this objective of the Congress by suggesting various provisions which would both make the present statute more effective and at the same time prevent utilization of such trusts for tax avoidance purposes."

G. M. Seeks to Extend Pension Plan Outside U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—A proxy statement distributed by General Motors Corporation said stockholders would be asked at their annual meeting in Wilmington, Del., April 28 to extend the company's contributory retirement pension plan to its employees in foreign countries.

The plan now applies only to employees in the United States.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Corporation, still is the largest individual stockholder with 615,524 common shares of 1,000,000 shares outstanding.

Total bonus credited to employ- from 1941 earnings was $12,- 478.

Ruling on Farm Tractors

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has ruled that farm tractors which originally are fitted with steel wheels but are changed to rubber tires are ineligible for certificates to purchase tires if steel wheels are available locally and can be put into service.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	39	39	39	Apr 9
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	Apr 6
7⅜	6⅛	Adams Exp .80g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
20⅛	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	
11⅜	10	Addressog (⅛e)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Apr 8
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
⅜	⅛	Allegany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅞	3⅛	Alleg pf xw	3	¼	¼	¼	
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 9
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Apr 6
22¾	18⅝	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅛e	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Apr 9
149	110	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	110	110	110	Apr 9
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	127	126½	126½	Apr 9
14¼	12½	Allied Mills 1⅛g	1	11	11	11	Apr 8
6⅛	4¾	Allied Strs (.15e)	8	5	5	5	+ ⅛
81	69	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Apr 8
30½	23½	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
18¾	16⅝	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	16	16	16	Apr 9
1⅝	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 8
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	44	44	44	— ⅛
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
48¼	28½	Am Airlines 1½g	14	29	28⅜	29	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33	26½	Am Bosch (1¼e)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 9
13¼	11¼	Am Br Shoe(1¼e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
65¼	58	Am Cable & R	3	13¼	11¼	11¼	Apr 9
166	159	Am Can (4)	6	61⅜	61¼	61½	
73¾	67	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	+ ½
20½	16¾	Am Car&Fy	17	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
110	108	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
95	89	Am Ch & C (1½e)	4	17⅜	16¾	16¾	Apr 9
5⅝	4⅛	Am Ch&C pf (3)		108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
9¾	7½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	72	72	72	Apr 9
22¾	17½	Am Colortyp .15e	1	5	5	5	Apr 2
6	3½	Am Comm Al	6	8	8	8	Apr 8
20	15	Am Crys S (1e)	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr 6
6	⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3½	2¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24½	16¼	A F P 6pf(.30k)	1	24	24	24	Apr 9
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 8
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	5	29	29	29	Apr 9
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	7	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	Apr 9
33¼	33⅛	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Apr 8
46½	37	Am Home Pr 2.40	7	38	37¼	37¼	Apr 9
1⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
28	25	Am Ice pf	4	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
4	2⅞	Am Internat'l	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 6
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
89½	81½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	6	81½	81½	81½	Apr 8
11⅜	9⅞	Am M & Fdy .80	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
23¾	18½	Am Metal (¼e)	12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	Apr 9
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
26¼	16⅜	APL $6 pf (17⅝k)	1	16½	16½	16½	−1
22	13¼	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	7	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¾
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	16	4⅛	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 2
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 9
43	31⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	4	39½	38¾	39½	+ ⅝
147	135⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	137	135¼	135¼	Apr 7
34¼	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	6	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
20⅞	18⅛	Am St Pdrs(½e)	8	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
21¼	15	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 8
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar (2e)	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	Apr 9
21½	17¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89	86½	89	+4
134¾	114⅜	Am Tob (1e)	12	116⅜	115⅞	116⅛	— ⅛
49¾	37¾	Am Tel & Tel(9)	22	37¾	37½	37½	Apr 9
50¾	38¼	Am Tob B (1e)	6	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	123	123	123	Apr 9
5	4	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
27	22½	Am Viscose (1e)	7	24	23¾	24	
116½	110½	Am Viscose pf(5)	9	111⅛	110⅜	111	Apr 8
70¼	49	Am Water Wks	26	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	Apr 7
76⅜	63	Am Woolen	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
57⅜	39¼	Am Wool pf(2k)	6	62⅞	61½	61½	−2
28⅝	25	Am Zinc L & S	1	40	40	40	M'r 31
17	12⅜	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	21	25¼	25	25	
10	8¼	Anaconda (⅓e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 8
1⅜	1	Anchor H (.15e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 31
35	31½	Andes Cop (1)	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	M'r 24
111⅜	109	A P W Paper	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'r 27
4⅜	3	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	Apr 9
67⅛	53¾	Armour Del pf (7)	16	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ⅛
66	66	Armour Ill	1	58	58	58	
26¼	21	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
7¼	5⅞	Armstrong C ⅛e	9	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅛
4	3	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 7
		Artloom (.77½g)	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	5	5	5	Apr 9
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	+3½
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	13	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
70	60⅛	Atch T&SF pf 5	5	66⅜	66	66	+ ⅛
34	20	Atl Coast L (1g)	6	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
45½	33	Atl G&W1 (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 24
23½	18	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	34	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
109¼	103⅜	Atl Refining (1)	7	108⅜	108	108⅜	Apr 8
7	6½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Apr 8
50¼	47½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
70	50	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47½	47½	47½	Apr 9
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 8
2⅝	1½	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	
4⅛	3⅛	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr 8
		Avia Corp (.10e)	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14¾	11¼	Bald Loco ct	14	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
11⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	5	16⅛	15½	15½	Apr 9
19⅛	16⅛	Bayuk Cig (1⅓)	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	Apr 8
24⅛	21	Beat Cream (1a)	2	21	21	21	Apr 9
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100⅜	75⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	6	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
73⅜	63¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	Apr 9
16½	15¼	Bell Airc (2g)	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	Apr 9
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	6	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
52	46½	Benef Ind pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	M'r 30
24¼	19⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
66⅞	53¾	Beth Steel (1.65e)	8	58½	57⅞	58⅛	+ ⅜
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	115	115	115	— ⅛
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Apr 8
7⅞	6	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 9
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 2
21⅛	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	8	17¾	17⅜	17½	
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.30e)	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	19	22½	22	22	— ⅜
30⅝	25	Boston & Maine	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr 1
13½	17⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
9¼	8	Brewing Cp (½e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
18⅞	15¼	Bridgeport B (1)	7	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs Mfg (½e)	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
43	31	Briggs & S (3)	3	29	28½	28½	Apr 6
⅛	⅛	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	33	33	33	
1¾	1¼	Bkly & Q Trans	21	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 4
9¾	7¾	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
14	10⅜	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Apr 8
8⅞	7	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Apr 8
3⅝	2½	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Mfg	18	2⅝	2½	2½	
15¾	15	Budd Wheel ⅛e	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 9
23	19	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
26	22¾	Bullard Co (2)	5	20	19⅝	20	Apr 9
19¼	16	Bulova Wat (2)	1	23	23	23	Apr 4
55½	54	Burling M (1.40)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
7½	6¼	Burling pf (23¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	Apr 8
3½	2¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 9
6¼	5½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
20⅝	19⅛	Butler Bros .80a	2	6	6	6	Apr 8
3½	2½	Butler Br pf 1½k	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 7
8¼	6½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
12¼	10	Byers (AM) Co	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
		Byron Jack ¼e	1	12½	12½	12½	
19¾	16⅛	Calif Pack (1⅛)	2	17	16¾	17	Apr 6
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Apr 8
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 8
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 7
15⅛	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
12½	10	Canada Dry (.60)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	39⅜	Canadian Pacific	7	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	
37⅜	31⅜	Cannon Mills ⅜e	3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1¾	Capital Admin A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 31
27¾	24½	Carpenter S ½e	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Apr 2
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
69	60½	Case (J I) (7g)	1	61	61	61	— ⅛
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
21¼	16⅞	Celanese (⅞e)	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23⅝	16⅞	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	17	17	17	Apr 7
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Apr 4
18	15½	Cent Violeta 1g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
3½	2⅜	Century Rib 1½	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr 4
31⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	7	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	Apr 9
19	16¼	Chain Belt (1¼e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr 9
17	15½	Champ P&F(1½e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 30
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 8
28⅝	27⅜	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
90	89	Ches & O pf (4)	2	90	90	90	Apr 8
4	3	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	
1⅜	1	Chi & E Ill	4	1	1	1	Apr 9
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	15	3½	3¾	3¾	Apr 9
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	Apr 9
13½	9¼	Chi Great W pf	5	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
4⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	18⅜	18⅞	18⅝	— ⅛
39¾	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	50½	50⅜	50½	M'r 30
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 7
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9	9	9	Apr 7
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	Apr 9
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	21	54	53½	53¾	+ ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
2⅝	2½	City Stores	3	2½	2⅜	2½	Apr 7
34⅛	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	4	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	+ ⅛
29	24¾	Clev Gr Br(1⅛e)	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	3	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	Apr 9
36½	28¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	3	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	Apr 9
79⅛	56⅛	Coca-Cola (¾e)	2	66	65¾	66	
63½	55⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (1⅛)	1	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	13	12⅜	13	Apr 1
18⅛	14¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	9	Colum Br A .30e	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	31	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
54	36⅛	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	36½	36	36⅛	+ ⅜
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr 1
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	7	61	59¼	61	Apr 9
100	94	Comi Credit (3)	1	97	97	97	M'r 19
35	20¼	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	23	22½	23	+ ¼
103½	100¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	1	100½	100½	100½	M'r 27
11⅞	8	Comi Mot Tr (.60)	48	8¼	8¼	8¼	
44½	27	Com'th & South	3	28	27¼	27¼	−1
23¾	18¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	14	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
2¼	1⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 8
13⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Apr 9
16½	11⅜	Congoleum-N (1)	6	16	15⅞	16	Apr 8
21½	16½	Consol Aire (1e)	16	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅜
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1⅛g)	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 9
14	11⅞	Cons Cop (⅝g)	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
94	78	Cons Ed (1.60)	31	79⅞	79⅛	79⅜	
		Cons Ed pf (5)	7	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	+ ⅜
9	7¼	Cons Film Ind	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 8
2½	1⅜	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 4
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (⅝)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	
31	22	Consol'n Coal	4	5	5	5	Apr 9
98⅛	85½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr 8
13½	12	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	85½	85½	85½	Apr 7
3¼	2¾	Container (⅛e)	4	13	12¾	12¾	Apr 9
103½	82¾	Cont Baking	1	2½	2½	2½	
37¼	22⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Apr 2
8¼	7¼	Cont Can (½e)	1	23½	23¼	23¼	
42	33⅞	Cont Diam F (1)	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	Apr 9
3¾	3½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	35¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
24	18⅝	Cont Motors .10e	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
197⅛	173⅛	Cont Oil Del ¼e	15	19	18⅝	18⅝	
12½	6¾	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	10	10	10	Apr 9
51½	45	Cop'weld $ (.80)	2	17	17	17	
55¾	44½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	Apr 7
3⅜	2⅞	Corn Prods (3)	9	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅛
14	12¼	Coty Inc (⅛g)	3	3	3	3	
14⅞	12½	Coty Internat'l	1	11	11	11	Apr 8
		Crane Co (1g)	2	14	14	14	Apr 6
8	6¼	Cr of Wheat 1.60	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
19½	16⅛	Crosley (.30g)	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr 9
41	32	Crown C&S ¼e	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Apr 8
117⅛	108¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	4	34	34	34	
36	29¾	Crown Zel (½e)	2	11	10¾	30	
79¼	72¾	Crucible Stl (1g)	1	30	30	30	
9	7	Crucible pf (5)	1	73	73	73	
83	74½	Cuban-Am Sug	3	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
13¼	10⅛	Cuban-AS pf 5½	3	81

Commerce and Finance

War Effort Slowdown Seen Under Senate-Approved Profits Bill

Business and Industry

Jones Says Bunker DPC Charge False

WASHINGTON (AP)—A charge that the Defense Plant Corporation had entered into a "sinister" war profiteering contract with a Cleveland magnesium firm was made in the Senate by Senator Berkeley Bunker (D), Nevada, and promptly was denounced by Jesse Jones as "false" and "unworthy of a United States Senator."

The Defense Plant Corporation is a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which, in turn, operates under the commerce department headed by Mr. Jones.

Senator Bunker declared that the Defense Plant Corporation had agreed to lease a $63,000,000 magnesite refinery at Las Vegas, Nev., to Basic Magnesium, Inc., on terms "so sinister as to indicate that some officials in our Government are guilty of malfeasance."

Serious Charge

If the agreement, he added, represented "a cross section of conduct on the part of the Defense Plant Corporation, I can come to only one conclusion: We are tolerating the existence of an agency of the Government that is so corrupt as to make profiteering in the last war look like petty larency by comparison."

Senator Bunker said Basic Magnesium, Inc., was a child of the "fertile promotional brain" of Howard P. Eells, Jr., of Cleveland, President of Basic Refractories, Inc.

Basic Refractories transferred to the subsidiary magnesium firm development rights on 36 mining claims on the public domain in Nye County, Nevada, Senator Bunker said, adding:

"These claims, on which Basic Refractories admittedly expended less than $50,000, represented the sole asset of Basic Magnesium, Inc., the corporation to which Defense Plant Corporation is giving $63,000,000 to build a refinery at Las Vegas.

"And, finally, remember this! The product of the plant is not to be furnished the Government at cost. The contract provides that the product shall be sold at a reasonable price designed to yield a fair margin of profit."

Jones Replies

When word of Senator Bunker's assertions reached Mr. Jones, the latter issued a statement saying the speech contained "false and misleading statements" which Senator Bunker "must know are untrue" and which took "no courage to make under his cloak of immunity."

The plant, Mr. Jones declared, would cost about $70,000,000, would have an estimated annual capacity of 112,000,000 pounds of metallic magnesium, was contracted for at the request of the Office of Production Management and the War Department, and "the Government's interest is fully protected."

"Nine separate contractors are participating in the construction," Mr. Jones said. "The fees to be paid these nine contracting and engineering firms, together with the fee to Basic Magnesium, Inc., for its engineering plans, supervision and 'know how' will aggregate less than two per cent of the total cost of the plant.

"The operating or management fee of the plant is to be one-half cent per pound of magnesium produced which is approximately two per cent of the estimated cost. The royalty for the ores will not exceed one-quarter cent per pound of magnesium metal produced.

"No irregularities have been discovered in the construction of the plant that would warrant the irresponsible statements made by Senator Bunker. The plant is wholly owned by the Government and will be operated for its account."

Screen Service Faces Trust Suit

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Thirteen motion picture advertising companies filed a $72,040 damage suit in U. S. District Court against the National Screen Service Corporation of New York City, charging violation of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

They accused the corporation of attempting to monopolize the distribution of lithographs and other advertising materials for the movie industry.

The petitioners asked that existing contracts between the defendant and movie producing companies be voided and that National be restrained from making any others.

Michael H. Egnal, counsel for the companies said the corporation has "exclusive" distributing contracts with Paramount, RKO, and Loew's and is negotiating with Universal, Columbia, 20th Century Fox and Warner Brothers for similar agreements.

"If it succeeds there will be virtually no business for the independents," he charged.

The plaintiffs include Frank H. Howen, trading as Mid-West Poster Service, in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Arkansas; Exhibitors Poster Exchange, Inc., Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas; and Poster Exchange, Inc., in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Failures Less Than in 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported business failures in the week ending April 2 fell to 243 after reaching the year's highest level, 268, the preceding week while total failures so far this year were 3,048 as compared with 3,639 in the same period of 1941.

Elected

Herbert R. Clarke

Recently elected President of the American Railway Engineering Association, succeeding F. L. C. Bond of the Canadian National Railways, Toronto. Mr. Clarke is with the Burlington Line, Chicago.

Equitable Life PaymentsHigh In Year 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States discloses in a report of its year's activities that benefit payments to policyholders and beneficiaries averaged $23,918 every hour of 1941, a total of $209,526,000 for the year.

During 1941 total benefits under death claims amounted to $72,978,000 while benefits to living policyholders in the form of annuities, matured endowments, disability payments, dividends, cash values, and accident, sickness, hospital expense and surgical benefits aggregated $136,548,000.

Payments to beneficiaries showed a rise of $1,336,000 in 1941 while payments to living policyholders increased $2,758,000.

Last year's payments brought total payments during the 82 years of the Society's operations to $4,801,149,000.

Sixty-four thousand new policyholders joined the Society and 38,000 added to their insurance in force. The society now has 1,718,000 individual life insurance policies and 1,698,000 group insurance certificates in force.

Lapses and surrenders dropped to 2.8 per cent, the lowest recorded rate in the history of the Society.

More than 690,000 checks were distributed to American families by the Equitable Society last year as income payments under life insurance policies and annuities arranged in accordance with planned programs. Payments under these income or instalment plans exceeded $50,000,000.

Profits Bill Opposed By House Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—House Ways and Means committeemen contend that the Senate-approved profit limitation bill would "slow down" the war effort because of contract difficulties.

They argued that excessive war profits should be recaptured through existing tax formulae rather than through the scheme approved by the Senate Tuesday giving the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission broad authority to renegotiate questionable contracts and to require certain repayments.

Formula Complicated

Voicing the sentiments of some of the committee members, who are now studying stiffer excess profits taxes for war-contract industries as part of a new $7,000,000,000 tax bill, Representative Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma said:

"The Senate's formula is so complicated that contractors could not safely make a contract with the Government because of the very nature of it and the risk that they might lose virtually all of their profits.

"Then, after that, the Internal Revenue Bureau might come along and claim that the War Department's arbitrary computations of excess profits were not in accord with the tax laws. Then the Treasury would take another slice of income.

"Like the Administration, I am for profit limitations, but the whole Administration is against this plan and all the Administration heads have testified against it."

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the committee said it appeared that the Senate "has circumvented us," and Representative Richard Duncan (D) of Missouri said "we might as well adjourn" House hearings on excess profits taxes.

Representative Daniel Reed (R) of New York, another member, said "it looks as though our hearings based on the Treasury recommendations might turn out to have been futile in the light of the Senate provisions."

Bill Questioned

From other Congressional sources came an expression that the Constitution would not permit Congress to divert from the House to Government departments and agencies the right to impose taxes.

Meanwhile Representative Francis Case (R) of South Dakota, author of the flat 6 per cent profit limitation attached as a rider to an $18,000,000,000 bill for the War Department, said he would be willing to abandon a definite percentage in favor of more general language. He took that position originally when the big appropriation was being debated, but parliamentary rules defeated his purpose and he had to shift to a definite amendment.

The Senate formula was added as a rider to the same bill when it passed the Senate Tuesday night. The final version of the limitation undoubtedly will be drafted by a Senate-House conference committee which will start next Thursday composing differences between the two chambers. The Senate increased the arms bill's total by about $1,000,000,000.

'Eggs' for U. S. Warbirds Made More Rapidly Under New Spinning Method

U. S. Steel Phot

Bombs "spinned" out in United States factory by new process.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Bomb production by a new "spinning" method described as revolutionary in character developed and perfected has reached the point of efficiency where the process can be utilized at other plants for turning out increasing quantities of this vital American war weapon, B. F. Harris, President of the National Tube Co., a United States Steel Corp. subsidiary, announced.

As a result, production of bombs by this method for the Army and Navy will be greatly increased. The process is being utilized by the Army Ordnance Department which will have installed similar machines in plants of other manufacturers, and the National Tube Company is leading its aid in educating these potential producers.

Bomb production by the "spinning" method developed by the Company is speedy and effective. In developing the new process, heavy industry has taken a leaf from the book of the ancients, and utilizes, with great modern machines, the methods of the potter and his wheel. A pre-heated steel tube, turned at a high rate of speed, is fashioned quickly and with surprising precision, into the nose and main body of a bomb by a huge arm which swings into position and molds the revolving tube into the desired shape. Other machines, by the same method, shape the tail portion of the main bomb body with the ease of an old-time potter forming his whirling clay.

Bombs of various sizes are made by this method, and after they leave the spinning machines they are normalized, finished, threaded, have carrying lugs welded on, are painted and shipped to loading plants.

Hoover Co. to Keep Busy

CANTON, Ohio, April 9 (AP)—A war production board decree denying aluminum for three months to the Hoover Co. will have no affect on the vacuum cleaner concern, a company spokesman declared today. The spokesman said WPB had assured the company aluminum would not be denied for war production on which about 83 per cent of the company facilities are now engaged. Hoover several months ago substituted plastics and other metal for aluminum used in its sweepers, the company added.

Corporations Seek Meaning Of New Protecting Trust Bill

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporation lawyers here are scratching their heads with great interest over the meaning of the new Van Nuys bill (S 2431) to protect industries from ultimate anti-trust prosecution for co-operating in the war. There has been growing pressure for some direct statutory protection instead of merely an exchange of letters between the arms authorities and the Attorney General's office and it is to be found in this bill. It was discussed on Monday, April 6, by Attorney General Biddle before the Senate Judiciary Committee behind closed doors.

Text of the bill sounds a little like the talk Artemus Ward gave to Mark Twain in their famous interview, and consists of a single gargantuan sentence of 130 words "five miles meandering with a mazy motion" like the River Alph and unparseable for lack of a central verb It reads:

"It is enacted . . . that whenever the Chairman of the War Production Board shall certify to the Attorney General in writing that the doing of any act or thing, or the omission to do any act or thing, by one or more persons (during the period that this Act is in effect) in compliance with any regulation, order, request or approval of the said Chairman in which it is specifically set forth that such act, thing, or omission is requisite to the prosecution of the war, such specific act, thing, or omission shall not be deemed in violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States or of the Federal Trade Commission Act, if the Attorney General shall find that the regulation, order, request or approval is in effect as order or a direction requisite to prosecution of the war, or is not an unlawful delegation of discretion to a privileged group."

Decoding Bill

The wording of this bill follows the rules of Russian rather than English grammar in omitting the verb "be" when used in the present tense. First step in decoding it into plain English, therefore, involves the insertion of the word "is" immediately after the close-parenthesis. Thereafter, stripped down to its meaning, it translates as follows:

". . . whenever (Donald Nelson) shall certify to . . . Attorney General (Biddle) in writing that . . . any act. . . or omission. . . (IS) in compliance with any regulation (etc.) . . . of (Nelson's), in which it is specifically set forth (as). . . requisite to. . . the war, such act . . . shall not be deemed in violation of the anti-trust laws . . . if (Mr. Biddle) . . . find that the regulation (etc.), is . . . requisite to the . . . war, or, . . . not an unlawful delegation of discretion to a privileged group."

This seems to involve the following steps for each exemption.

First, Donald Nelson must sign a "regulation, order, request or approval" saying specifically that such-and-such an "act, thing, or omission" is needed for the war

Second, he must certify to the Attorney General that the particular "act, thing, or omission" is in line with this "regulation, order, request or approval."

Then the Attorney General must "find" (presumably in writing) that the "regulation, order, request or approval" is really, as Nelson says it is, "requsite to the prosecution of the war," and isn't "an unlawful delegation of discretion to a privileged group."

This is a great step forward in one sense. It gives statutory exemption. At present the only exemption is a written opinion from the Attorney General. Such an opinion is "only one man's opinion." It may not be the opinion of the next Attorney-General or the next Supreme Court. The anti-trust laws operate in effect as ex-post-facto laws. An ex-post-facto law, forbidden by the Constitution, is one passed this year but applied to actions of last year. The anti-trust law is not periodically re-written but it is periodically re-interpreted, and since the interpretation is ten times more important than the letter of the law, business is constantly in danger of being indicted and jailed under a 1942 anti-trust law interpretation which was not the official interpretation in the year the actions were committed.

Interpretation Imported

How vastly the importance of interpretation overshadows that of the text of the law itself is indicated by the fact that in a typical anti-trust case the government must spend weeks and sometimes months in court to develop the basic facts to show that a "crime" has been committed. Yet more than 3,000 industries, firms, corporations and associations are now awaiting trial under the anti-trust laws, mostly for acts or policies discontinued long ago.

FTC procedure is much simpler. When the Trade Commission doesn't like something, it calls in the alleged offender and they talk it over. If he sees the light as the Commission sees it, and agrees to quit the offending practice, that's that. Only if he chooses to continue, does he face a stop-order and a court fight.

But other lawyers find that the proposed S2431 procedure will be too cumbersome to work. Of course Donald Nelson doesn't need to compose each "regulation, order, request or approval" himself and each certification to the Attorney General that he has done so and that the particular "act, thing, or omission" is in line with his order. John Lord O'Brien's office can just slip them on his desk for signature.

But the tough part is in the liberal use of the word "specific." The bill says, ". . . such specific act, thing or omission shall not be . . . in violation . . ."

This seems to mean that no group of actions under a general policy or program can qualify.

Each individual "specific act, thing, or omission" must apparently get this three-page, three-signature O. K. (i. e. a Nelson order, a Nelson letter to Biddle, and a Biddle letter for the files).

Either the files will become enormously bulky or the next Attorney General will be surely able to find an unexempted crime somewhere in the story.

And incidentally Donald Nelson only runs the WPB. The bill does not cover war co-operation by business at request of the Office of Defense Transport, the Defense Communications Board, the War Shipping Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, the Maritime Commission, RFC, Defense Supplies, Defense Rubber, Defense Metals, SEC, AAA, SMA, Lease-Lend, etc.

Anent this specific vs. general exemption, Defense Transport chief Eastman wrote to Attorney General Biddle in February about the current procedure that: "I foresee many of the situations in which some measure of discretion must be left to the carriers as to how they shall carry out our instructions, and in which the individual approval by us of each act might be unduly burdensome if not impossible." So he asked "that your approval will be as broad as you can make it consistent with your responsibility." But Mr. Biddle's reply didn't broaden his approval.

Florida Lays Plans to Pool Entire Industrial Resources for War Output

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Florida has laid plans to pool its entire industrial resources for war production.

A campaign, believed to be the first statewide, to form manufacturing pools on a country-wide basis will be started immediately, the industrial co-ordinator's office of the State Defense Council has announced.

The office is working in co-operation with the contract distribution branch of the War Production Board.

To Aid Plant Owners

Under the program, the State agency will assist plant owners and machine shops in each county in organizing their machines and resources into an industrial pool, under sponsorship of county governing bodies.

The contract distribution service of the WPB would handle the qualifying of such pools with the pooling section of WPB after their formation and would assist the pools in getting recognition from the various government procurement agencies.

"The present war emergency," said Chester B. Treadway, industrial co-ordinator for the State Defense Council, "has made it imperative that Florida's machines and man power be mobilized with the utmost speed. We think this is the simplest and most efficient way to do it."

Pattern for the county pools, he said, would be the Orange County group, which was set up on Florida's "Deland Formula," and which already has won the approbation of the pooling section of WPB.

Plan Outlined

Under that plan, the county commission or governing body would sponsor the formation of a non-profit corporation among the manufacturers of the county, with the assistance of pooling specialists from the office of the State co-ordinator, to enable the group to do business without violating the anti-trust laws.

Each pool would have a prime contractor, generally the financially strongest firm in the community, and a co-ordinator, who would act as the county's independent agent in seeing that contracts were properly handled and who would assist in obtaining contracts for the group.

The prime contractor would be compelled, where feasible, to subcontract at least 60 per cent of all war work to other members of the pool.

Gen'l Foods Head Hints At Retirement in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Colby M. Chester, veteran chairman and chief executive officer of General Foods Corp., hinted at the annual stockholders' meeting that he would retire within the year and said it probably would be necessary to reduce the dividend paid on the common stock because of mounting costs and taxes.

Mr. Chester has been top man at General Foods for 18 years and will be eligible to retire under the company's plan before the end of this year. Associates said he had been considering this step for some time but held off because the war brought added responsibilities to him and other executives.

Cotton Textile Output at Peak

Production by the cotton-textile industry in 1941 set a new record figure of 11,898,000,000 square yards, according to the annual report of W. Ray Bell, President of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants.

SEC Directs Big Utility To Recapitalize

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A ruling that the $1,000,000,000 Commonwealth and Southern Corporation's corporate structure was unduly inflated, the Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered the vast holding company to reduce its capitalization to a single class of common stock.

Without suggesting how Commonwealth should change its structure to one class of stock, the SEC gave the corporation a year to comply with the order issued under Section 11 (B) of the Holding Company Act which provides for the simplification of such systems.

Huge Transaction

The order compels Commonwealth to put into this single class $181,117,758 of $6 preferred stock including $31,117,758 of dividend arrearage since 1934, and $25,879,999 of common stock.

"It is too plain for argument," the SEC asserted, "that the present corporate structure of Commonwealth unduly and unnecessarily complicates the structure of the holding company system not merely because Commonwealth has three classes of securities outstanding, but because of the inadequacy and inappropriateness of the underlying structure for the support and maintenance of Commonwealth's security structure."

Noting "there is no question as to Commonwealth's solvency," the Commission also said "elimination of Commonwealth's long-term debt" of $13,000,000 is necessary but added that it found since "elimination of the funded debt is adequately provided for, we think it unnecessary to require any present readjustment thereof."

Commonwealth already has filed a plan with the SEC proposing the conversion of the 1,500,000 shares of preferred stock. The plan proposed the disposition by Commonwealth of the common stock of its northern group of utilities to preferred stockholders. Under this proposal Commonwealth would be able at the same time to divest itself of the group, an ultimate objective of a corporate integration and simplification program under the Holding Company Act.

Abuses Cited

The Commission in citing abuses pertaining to service company charges as a means of increasing holding company's revenues at the expense of investors and consumers, said:

"With an originally inflated and overcapitalized superstructure the pressure upon the holding company's management to indulge in these practices is ever present in a greater or less degree. But even if the security structure of the holding company does not appear deflated or overcapitalized at the time it is created, there is the risk that debt and preferred stock—especially debt and preferred stock based on junior equities in the portfolio—will precipitate in a period of depression such a decline in earnings coverages as to inspire the same or similar types of abuse.'

The SEC added that "we do not wish to imply that Commonwealth is now engaging in the practices referred to" and that such practices had been outlawed by Section 13 of the Holding Company Act.

Materiel Demands for War Seen Bearing Down on Home

NEW YORK (Wide World-Associated Press)—Total war—and the part the factory, the farm and Mr. and Mrs. Average American will play in it—is beginning to take clearer shape.

Here are straws in the wind:

1—From American homes must rise an Army of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 men.

2—Behind the lines—on farms and in factories—14 to 18 workers for each man in the armed services must keep food and material moving into the fighters' hands.

Roughly this would call for a fantastic minimum of 112,000,000 persons in war supply work out of the nation's population of 130,000,000 as the armed strength approaches its war crest.

Obviously, even as the Army approaches an 8,000,000 figure, somebody is going to have a tough time keeping the manpower in war supplying industries and agriculture at a 14-to-one ratio, to say nothing of 18-to-one. But that is a job for the selective service officials and the War Production Board to figure out.

Huge Expenditures

3—Close to $90,000,000,000 of spending for ordnance and other equipment for the Army has been authorized or asked and the kind of Navy we need will require upwards of $40,000,000,000 for ships, planes, weapons and other gear.

4—The nation's factories must provide the planes, ships, tanks, guns, ammunition and other equipment the armed forces need, even if they are forced to lengthen working hours and adopt labor-saving devices as building of the big Army shortens available manpower.

Industry, too, must roll out bigger batches of raw materials for arms making—a steady stream of steel, more aluminum for aircraft, and build a whole new synthetic rubber industry to produce 700,000 tons of rubber annually.

5—The nation's farmers, in addition to traditional wheat, corn and cotton crops, this year will plant 41 per cent more soybeans and 66 per cent more peanuts than last year. The two are urgently needed for crushing into vegetable oils.

Butter, eggs and cheese must be produced in volume, not only for ourselves but for shipment to our Allies.

6—Mr. and Mrs. Average American and their relatives, in substance, must provide the men for the big Army, furnish dollars for guns through taxes and Government bond purchases and go without many peacetime things like new autos until the war is over.

Watch manpower! Before the year-end that will be the biggest war topic. By September the Army, industry and the farm will be tussling for men.

The armed forces shortly will be siphoning off 1,000,000 men every six months. Industry, on the other hand, will be attempting to retain its men with skills. The farmer will be scurrying around for harvest workers, with the odds of the higher wage in factories against him.

Was Needs Large

The big job of industrial executives supervising war production will be to keep materials rolling in and products flowing out. The President's goal for 1942 of 60,000 planes, including 45,000 warplanes. 45,000 tanks, 20,000 antiaircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of shipping lists only a few large war needs. Delivered to the armed forces along with the big items, are rifles. artillery, ammunition, trucks, reconnaissance cars, scout cars, uniforms, field kitchens, tents, rations medical supplies, dozens of other war goods often competing with each other for raw materials.

On the auto front—where passenger car production has been halted for the duration of the war—it was indicated conversion of war work was proceeding so fast that unemployment among auto workers was only one half what it was feared it might be at this time. The industry shut down for conversion about eight weeks ago.

Chrysler Corporation, already seven months ahead of schedule in its production of medium tanks, is on its way toward tripling its tank producing capacity.

Fabricated Steel Bookings Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—New orders for fabricated structural steel in February totaled 220,205 tons, the largest for any month since June, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported. January bookings were 180,302 tons and in February last year they were 173,539 tons.

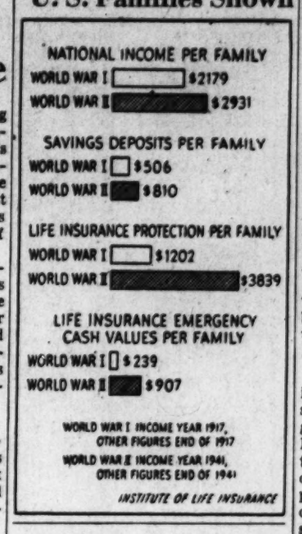
February last year they were 173,732 tons compared with 158,880 in January and 161,354 in February 1941.

Market Value of Exchange Issues Higher in March

NEW YORK (AP)—There were 1,166 stock issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange on March 31 with a total par value of $60,570,901,933, market value of $58,140,382,211 and average price of 95.97.

This compared with 1,163 issues listed Feb. 28 with par value of $60,532,171,333, market value of $57,584,410,504 and average price of 95.13.

Financial Position U. S. Families Shown


NATIONAL INCOME PER FAMILY
WORLD WAR I $2179
WORLD WAR II $2931
SAVINGS DEPOSITS PER FAMILY
WORLD WAR I $506
WORLD WAR II $810
LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTION PER FAMILY
WORLD WAR I $1202
WORLD WAR II $3839
LIFE INSURANCE EMERGENCY CASH VALUES PER FAMILY
WORLD WAR I $239
WORLD WAR II $907
WORLD WAR I INCOME YEAR 1917, OTHER FIGURES END OF 1917
WORLD WAR II INCOME YEAR 1941, OTHER FIGURES END OF 1941
INSTITUTE OF LIFE INSURANCE

British Life Insurance Up 19 P.C. in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Purchases of ordinary life insurance in Great Britain turned up sharply during 1941, increasing 19 per cent over 1940, despite the severe war conditions, according to the reports of 40 leading companies in Britain, the Institute of Life Insurance announced.

Last year's purchases, continues the report, were still 38 per cent below that of 1938, the year before the outbreak of war.

Insurance Important

"This is striking evidence of the important place held by life insurance in the war economy," Holgar J. Johnson, president of the Institute, said in commenting on the figures. "During a year of all-out war effort, while the British public put what was the equivalent of about $200 per family into war savings to aid the Government and paid taxes on net taxable income at the base rate of 50 per cent the people of Britain not only maintained their existing life insurance, but purchased nearly one-fifth more new insurance than they did in the previous year.

"This reflects increased pay rolls for British workers, but it goes even farther, illustrating the extent to which the people of that nation, after two years of war, are seeking to build up their family security through life insurance."

Ordinary life purchases of the 40 companies reporting amounted to £116,204,397 in 1941, compared with £97,441,384 in 1940 and £186,155,704 in 1938.

Mortality Status Unchanged

Mortality experience in Britain last year did not show any material change from the previous year, it is indicated. Highway accident deaths increased sharply during the year, but war deaths from bombings decreased and the general health has been good. In the third quarter of last year, the population death-rate was only 9.7 per 1,000, lower than in 1940 and the average for 1935-39.

Bombing deaths had decreased sharply toward the close of the year. In December, 34 were killed and 55 injured by enemy action, which compares with 19,970 killed and 21,874 injured during the entire year.

The British insurance companies are supporting the war effort with large investments in British war bonds. In view of the prolonged period of low interest rates, some companies are now considering a change to a 2½ per cent in guaranteed interest base in future new policies.

Wendell Willkie Elected Chairman 20th Century-Fox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Wendell L. Willkie was elected chairman of the Board of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation at a directors' meeting here yesterday, Spyros P. Skouras, President of the National Theaters, become president.

Mr. Willkie, it was announced, will not be actively associated with the operation of the company, executive administration being vested in Mr. Skouras, but the law firm of Willkie, Owen, Otis, Farr and Gallagher has been retained as special counsel to the film concern.

Having become associated with the motion-picture industry last autumn when retained to defend producers charged by a Senate subcommittee with producing "interventionist" films, Mr. Willkie will now fill the post vacated by Joseph M. Schenck last May who was convicted in Federal Court on income tax fraud.

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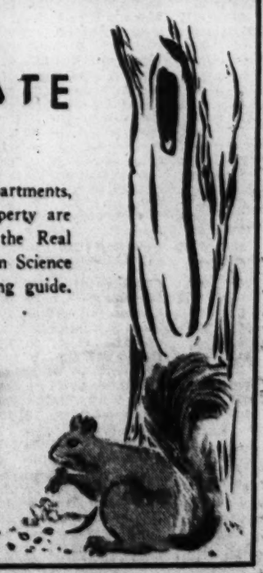

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 52-50	106.27	106.27	106.27

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	103¾	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	79	79	79
3 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	65¾	65¾	65¾
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅛	107¼	107¼
38 Am & For P 5s 2030	66	65½	65½
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Am Int 5½s 49	97	97	97
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107	107	107
21 Am T&H 3s 56	107½	107	107½
2 Aanconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
7 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106¾
2 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¼	91	91
5 AT&SF 4s 1909-95	102	101⅞	102
31 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¼	80⅝	81¼
4 A-C Line clt 4s 52	68⅞	68⅛	68¾
13 A C Line 4¼s 64	63	62½	62¾
4 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	35¾	35⅝	35⅝
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
62 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	61¼	62	62
32 B&O 95 st A	32	31¼	32
108 B&O 95 st C	30¼	35	36
21 B&O 2000 st D	30	31⅜	31¾
11 B&O 96 st F	32	31½	31¾
240 B&O cv 60 st	27	26	26⅝
23 B&O 4s 48	60⅞	60½	60⅞
4 B&OPL&EWV 4s 51st	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛
7 B&O S W 50 st	43¾	43¼	43¼
8 B&O T C 4s 50	49⅛	49½	49½
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	57½	57½	57½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
26 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39½	39⅜	39½
8 Boston&Me 4s 60	75	75	75
5 Bkln Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	105¼	105¼	105¼
38 Buf R&P 57 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
4 Bush Term 5s 55	60¼	60¼	60¼
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106⅜	106¾	106⅝
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108	107¾	107¾
8 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	112	112	112
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Can Pac 5s 54	88	88	88
2 Can Pac 4s perp	29	29½	29½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	29	29	29
2 Can Gt So 4½s 59	63¾	61⅝	63¾
25 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6¼	6	6⅛
38 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18½	17½	18½
6 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	56	55½	56
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72	72	72
1 Cen RR 5s 80	57	56¾	56¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¼	76	76¼
20 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20	19¾	20
18 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18	17	18
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	87	87	87
4 Ches&O rfg 3½s 96 R	102¾	102¾	102¾
33 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20½	20	20½
13 CG&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78¾	78¼	78½
20 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	69¾	69¾
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	27	27	27
1 Ch&NW inc 4½s 2038	37½	37½	37½
112 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15⅞	15¼	15⅞
54 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝
12 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	50	49¾	50
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	50	50	50
24 CM&SP gen 4s 89	49	48⅝	49
10 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33¼	32¾	33¼
2 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
47 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	2	2
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20½	20½	20½
6 Chi&NW 4s 87	31½	31½	31½
3 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	32	32	32
20 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15¾	15¾	15¾
32 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
35 CRI&P 4s 88	26½	25¾	26½
85 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14¼	14	14⅛
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107	107	107
3 C&NW 2nd 4¼s 42	99	99	99
4 Childs Co 5s 43	43	43	43
1 Clear & Mahon 5s 43	99½	99½	99½
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	82	82	82
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	65¼	65¼	65¼
47 Col&So 4½s 80	23¾	23½	23¾
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	89½	89½	89½
1 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
10 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	29½	29½	29½
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	29⅛	29¼	29⅛
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
23 Ded&Hud 4s 43	57¼	57	57
6 D&RG 4½s 36	17	17	17
39 D&RG 4s 36	17⅛	16¾	16¾
19 D&RG West 5s 55	3	2⅞	2⅞
18 D&RD W 5s 55 Ast	2¾	2½	2⅝
2 D&RG West 5s 78	17½	17½	17½
22 Det Ed 4s 65	111	111	111
14 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109	109
5 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
71 Erie 4½s 2015	48¼	48⅛	48½
32 Erie 4s 95	92⅝	92	92
8 Firestone T&R 3s 61	95⅛	95	95
112 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12	11¾	12
40 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	12	10¾	11½
5 Francis Sug 6s 56	79	78⅛	78⅝
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 53	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 4½s 76 D	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	85½	85½	85½
4 Gt Nor 1½ 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97½	97½	97½
21 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96¾	96¾
14 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78⅜	78	78
2 G Bay&W deb B	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	54	54	54
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79¼	79¼	79¼
47 Hinson Coal 5s62	42⅜	41⅜	41⅝
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¾	45¾	45¾
13 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12½	13
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
17 Ill Cen 4s 52	52½	52¼	52½
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	48¾	48¾	48¾
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¾	48¼	48¾
59 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47¼	46½	47
13 Ill Cen 5s 55	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56¾	56¼	56¼
2 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62	62	62
30 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50¾	50¾	50¾
21 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '3	46¼	45¼	46
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¾	1⅝	1¾
20 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18¾	18¼	18¾
12 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17	17	17
1 Int Gt Nor 1s 56 C	17½	17½	17½
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26¼	25¾	26⅛
7 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
32 Int T&T 4½s 52	50½	49½	50
31 Int T&T 5s 55	51	51½	51¾
29 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	51	50½	51
4 K C South 5s 50	71½	71¼	71¾
4 K C South 3s 50	62	61¾	61¾
10 Wabash 5s '75 asd	25¾	25¾	25¾
32 Wabash 4½s '78 asd	34⅝	35⅝	35⅝
35 Wabash 4½s '91 wi	37½	37½	37½
5 Wabash 4s '81 wi	46¾	46¾	46¾
5 Wawash 4s '71 wi	79¼	79¼	79¼
8 Walwrth 4s '55	87¾	87	87
7 Warren Bros 6s '41	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Wash Cen 4s '48	82½	81½	82½
3 West Pen P 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 West Md. 4½s '77A	99½	99¾	99¾
5 West Md. 4s '52	89½	89⅞	89⅞
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	29½	29½	29½
3 Westn Un 5s '51	85¼	85	85
1 Western Un 5s '60	82½	82½	82½
5 Western Un 4½s 50	83	82	83
6 Westinghse El 2¾s 51 f	101½	101¼	101½
1 WheelSti 3½s 66	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1 Wh Sts Gen 4s 46	46¼	46	46
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	18½	18½	18½
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	18½	18½	18½
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	66½	66	66
12 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	66	66	66
2 Argentine 4½s 71	72¼	72¼	72¼
Australia 5s 55	80¾	80½	80⅝
5 Australia 4½s 56	47½	47	47
54 Brazil 8s 41	33¾	33	33¼
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	28	27½	28
10 Brazil 6½s 27-57	28¼	28¼	28¼
32 Brazil CRyEl 7s 52	58½	58½	58½
1 Buen A 4½s 77	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Canada 5s 52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 ChileMtBk 6½s57asd	13	13	13
7 Chile 6s 60 asd	14	14	14
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14	14	14
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14	14	14
5 Chile 6s 63 asd	14	14	14
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	44½	44½	44½
2 Colomb 3s 70	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 Copenhag 4½s 53	19½	19½	19½
1 Cuba 4½s 77	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Denmark 6s 42	32¾	33¼	32½
2 Denmark 5½s 55	39	39	39
3 El Salvador 3s 8s 48ct	12¾	13¾	13¾
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15½	15½	15½
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	15	15	15
3 N Sou Wales 5s 57	85	85	85
3 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	12	12	12
10 Peru 1st 6s 60	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
19 Rio de Jan 8s 46	11½	11½	11½
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12½	12½	12½
8 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	14½	14½	14½
9 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 68	14½	14½	14½
4 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	9	9	9
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	29	29	29
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	87	86¾	86¾
5 Urug aj 3¾s 4¼s 79	65½	65	65
1 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	58¾	58½	58½

Total today, 4,274,500; previous day, 3,991,000; week ago, closed; year ago, closed; two years ago, 5,000,000; Jan. 1 to date, 707,705,000; year ago, 489,706,500.

wdWith declaration. xinEx-interest. ctCertificates.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Pan Coca-Cola Bot	$1 ..	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
St Law Flour M	50c ..	May	1	Apr. 20
Initial				
Phila Elec Co. 4.4 cum pf	$1.10 Q	May	1	Apr. 10
Irregular				
Bunte Bros	$1 ..	May	1	Apr. 22
Regular				
Am Lt & Trac	30c Q	May	1	Apr. 15
Do 6 pf	37½c Q	May	1	Apr. 15
Am Stove Co	30c ..	May	1	Apr. 17
Atlantic City Elec Co.				
$6 pf	$1.50 Q	May	1	Apr. 10
Bour Jois, Inc.	$2.75			
pf	$2.75 Q	May	15	May 1
Calgary & Edmonton Corp. Ltd.	5c ..	May	15	Apr. 15
Chain Store Real Estate Trust, Mass	20c Q	May	1	Apr. 21
Davidson Bros, Inc	7½c Q	Apr.	28	Apr. 18
Dayton Rub Mfg	35c ..	May	1	Apr. 17
do 1st pf	50c Q	May	1	Apr. 17
Homestake Min	37½c ..	Apr.	25	Apr. 20
Interchemical Corp	40c ..	May	1	Apr. 20
do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	May	1	Apr. 20
Libbey-O-Ford Gl	$1.50 Q	June	15	May 29
La P & L Co. $6 pf	$1.50 Q	May	1	Apr. 17
Maytag Co. $3 pf	75c Q	May	1	Apr. 17
do 1st pf	$1.50 Q	May	1	Apr. 17
McGraw Elec	50c Q	May	1	Apr. 17
Mo Kan P L	10c ..	Apr.	17	Apr. 4
do 7 pf	1¾c ..	Apr.	17	Apr. 4
Pan Coca-Cola Bot	30c Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Puget Sd P & Tim Co	50c	Apr.	30	Apr. 16
St Law Fl M	35c Q	May	1	Apr. 20
do 7 pf	$1.75 Q	May	1	Apr. 20
Un Lt & Rail Co. Del.				
7 pr pf	$8 1-3c	M May	1	Apr. 15
do 7 pr pf	$8 1-3c	M June	1	May 15
do 7 pr pf	$8 1-3c	M July	1	June 15
do 6.36 pr pf	53c	M May	1	Apr. 15
do 6.36 pr pf	53c	M June	1	May 15
do 6 pr pf	50c	M July	1	June 15
do 6 pr pf	50c	M Aug	1	July 15
Woolworth, FW Co	40c ..	June	1	Apr. 20

I. C. Reports Large Gain

CHICAGO (AP)—Illinois Central Railroad reported that balance transferred to profit and loss, after income applied to sinking funds, totaled $10,436,009 in 1941 against $1,174,130 in 1940. Railway operating income rose to $27,342,269 in 1941, a gain of 49.3 per cent over $18,346,924 in the preceding year.

Liquid Gas Installations Stopped

WASHINGTON (AP)—Installations of new liquified petroleum gas equipment, currently used for cooking and heating in rural areas where gas from central plants is not available, have been prohibited by the War Production Board.

Independent Pneumatic Tool

CHICAGO (AP)—Independent Pneumatic Tool Co., reported 1941 net profit of $1,555,005, equal to $4.14 a share, compared with $1,305,075, or $3.31, in 1940.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	10
American Borge Line Co	10½	11½
American Hardware Co	19⅜	21⅛
American Manufacturing	19¾	23¾
American Manufac 5 pf	78½	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
Amoskeag Company pf	65½	..
Appleton Company	31	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	107	..
Applied Arts Corp	2	2½
Arlington Mills	39¾	43¾
Arnold Print Works	9½	10¾
Atlas Plywood Corp	21¾	23¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	1½	1¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	17⅜	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co Pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¾	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $6 pf	60¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 8 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	16½	18¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27¾	30¼
Brown Co	1¼	1¾
Brown Co pf	25½	26¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27¾	30½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12¾	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21¼	23¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Draper Corporation	57¼	61¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15½	17¾
Eastern Corporation	4¾	5½
Eastern Corporation pf	16¾	18¾
Exolon Co	7½	9¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24¾
Fenn Co	8¼	10
Fireproofing Co	13½	15
General Fire Extinguisher	13½	15¼
General Machinery	29¾	32¼
Giddings2& Lewis Mach Taal	10	11¾
Goodall Worsted Company	14	17
Graton & Knight Co	3¾	4¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64½	68½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	63½	68½
Great Northern Paper Co	28	33¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	15	17
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	3¾	4¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	10	12
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5	6¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9¾	11¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18½	21½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	24¾
Hooker Electro Chem	19½	21¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	30¾	41½
International Machine Tool	11	12¾
Keith George E Co	9¾	..
Kendall Company	13½	15¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	15½	17¼
Landers Frary & Clark	22¼	24½
Lincoln Stores Inc	30	32
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	76½	81½
Marathon Paper Mills	32	35
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	45¾	49
Merck & Co	27¾	30¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	107¾	112¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	18¾	21½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71¾	76¾
Metal & Thermit Corp	22	25
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¼
Nashawena Mills	2¾	4¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	53	58
Nashua Gummed & Co Paper	14½	16¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	46	49¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	46	48¾
Naoshua Manufac Co 2d pf	4¾	6¼
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7¼
National Shirt Shops	43¾	47½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	35¼	39½
Newmarket Manufac Co	32¾	35
Nicholson File Company	92¾	96
Nonquitt Mills	11¾	13¾
Ohio Finance	28¼	31¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	12½	14
Parker Alliance	86¾	91½
Plymouth Cordage Company	40¼	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	16	17¾
Quincy Mkt Cold S W S pf	39¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	17½	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	21¼	23½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	112	122
Sanford Mills	233	260
Submarine Signal Co	21¾	24¾
Tampax Inc	3½	4¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	4¾	5¼
Union Premier Food Strs pf	79¾	89¾
United Elastic Corp	43¾	47½
US Envelope Company	101½	106½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	34	37¼
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	82½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	19½	21¼
Warner & Swasey Co	34¾	37½
West Point Manufacturing	11¾	12¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12¾

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	105½	105½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109½	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1958	100½	102½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	99	101
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109	111
North Boston Lig	3½	1947	103½	105½
PS of NH ser D	3¾	1960	105½	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	104¾	..
St. Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	100½	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106¼	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	94½	99½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	74½	79
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	79½	84½
Carolina Pr & Lt $7 pf	49¾	53½
Central P&L 7 pf	90	95
Florida Power & Lt $7 pf	75½	80½
General Water G&E $3 pf	24¾	27¾
Jamaica Water Supply	19¼	23¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	101½	106½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	72½	77½
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	86½	91½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	96¼	99½
New Orleans Pub Ser $7 pf	96½	101½
New Rochelle Wat pr	9¾	11¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	99½	104½
No States Power Del 6 pf	48¾	49½
No States Power Del 7 pf	51¾	53½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	102¼	107½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	86½	91½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	96½	99½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	73½	78½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	84½	89½
Public Serce Ind	8¾	9¾
Public Service Ind 8 pf	87½	97½
Public Service Okla $ pf	93¼	98½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	68½	73
Rochester Gas &El 6 pf	78½	83½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8¾	9¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	39¾	43¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	94½	104½
Tampa Electric Co	17¾	19¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	88½	93½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	79½	84½
Washington Ry & Elec units	13¾	14¾

. . . N. E. Utility Stocks . . .

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅝	16½
Beverly G&E	33½	37½
Brockton Gas Light	3½	4½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	63½	68½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	93½	98½
Cent Vermont Pub Ser 6 pf	94½	..
Conn Light & Power	26¾	28½
Cumb County P&L 6 pf	110½	115½
Eastern Utilities Assoc	15	17
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	14¾	16¾
Gardner Electric	27¾	30¾
Green Mountain Power pf	39¾	44¾
Hartford Electric Light	40½	43½
Haverhill Electric	25¾	28¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8	9¾
Holyoke Water Power	12¾	14¾
Lawrence GE	28¾	31¾
Lowell Electric Light	25¾	28¾
Lynn G&E	29¾	33¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	9¾	11¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	19¾	21¾
Narragansett Elec pf	49¼	52½
NE G&E $5.50 pf	64½	68½
NE Power Assn 6 pf	20¾	23
NE Pub Serv $7 pr ln	44¾	50¾
NE Pub Serv $6 pr ln	39	43¾
NE Pub Serv $7 pf	7½	9
NE Pub Serv $6 pf	6½	8¾
Newport Electric	18¾	19¾
Providence Gas	99	104
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	25¾	27½
Pub Serv pf	4¾	5¾
Rockland L&P	11¼	13¾
Springfield Gas Light	101½	..
Twin State G&E pr pf	30¾	41½
Western Mass Companies	15¾	17½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	12½	13⅝
Bank of New York (14)	240	250
Bankers Trust (1.40)	32¾	34⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	50½	54½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	89½	61½
Chase National (1.40)	32¾	33¾
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.60)	51¾	53¾
Commercial (8)	139	148
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	9¾	10⅞
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	27½	28¾
Empire Trust (3)	20	22½
First National (80)	980	1010
Guaranty Trust (12)	195½	200½
Irving Trust (.60)	8¾	9¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	26¾	28¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	50¾	53¾
National City (1)	20½	22¾
New York Trust (3½)	59½	61¾
Public (1½)	34½	35¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	3	3¼

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	..
First National (2)	30	32
Mechants National (12)	280	310
†New England Trust	†400	..
National Shawmut (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	16	†17½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	180	205
Second National (4)	112	122
†State Street Trust (8)	235	260
United States Trust (.80)	5½	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	9½	11¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	46	51

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	29¾	32¼
Continental Illinois (4)	61	65
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	21¾	23⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	109	113
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	44⅜	46¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23½	24⅝
American Equit (1)	14¾	16¼
American Ins Newk (½a)	7¾	8¾
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	38	40
American Reserve	10¼	11¼
American Surety (2½)	43¼	45½
Automobile (1a)	31¾	33¾
Baltimore Amer (.20a)	3½	3¾
Boston (16a)	†16	336
Camden Fire (1)	17¾	18¾
Carolina (1.30a)	24	26
City of New York (1.30)	18½	20½
Connecticut General Life (1)	22

Oklahoma 'Book Trials' Still Obscure

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Few people here knew what was meant when they were asked about the Oklahoma "book trials." Even the County Prosecutor looked puzzled.

"Book trials? Oh—you mean the Communist trials."

The term "book trials" it appears has been attached to this case by the defendants and their supporters in publicizing the action elsewhere in the country.

Actually, it is pointed out, it was a matter of books only as they appeared as evidence in the trials of persons for violating the State's 25-year-old Criminal Syndicalism Law.

Whether innocent persons have been persecuted, or innocent books put under suspicion, or whether it all adds up to "witch hunting," to intolerance and narrowness, as some have charged, will have to be left to an objective study of the facts.

Four persons have been tried and convicted of criminal syndicalism. Books were involved in the case only as a means of establishing certain alleged facts about those defendants. There has been, and there is now, no reason to believe that there will be any kind of restriction on the printing or sale, or reading of books in Oklahoma, other than that which already applies under various accepted laws.

Dates From World War

The State's Criminal Syndicalism Law was passed during World War No. 1 as a means of curbing the activities of enemy and subversive groups in war time. It remained on the books, and has since been twice held constitutional by the State Supreme Court. In one instance a judge whom they say here is noted for his tendency to "lean over backward" to protect civil rights, wrote an opinion holding the law valid.

The law says, as do most such laws of this kind, that it is illegal for anyone or anything to teach or advocate overthrow of the Government by force. It does not say that it is illegal to discuss or explain or analyze, or even advocate, another form of government. The idea of overthrowing the Government by force must be present to constitute a violation.

Four persons: Robert Woods, Secretary of the Oklahoma Communist Party and Harvard graduate; his wife Ina Woods; Eli Jaffe, leader of the Young Communist League here; and Allan Shaw, Secretary of the Oklahoma City Communist Party Branch, were tried and convicted of violating this law. There were four separate trials, with three different judges. Each defendant was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years in jail and assessed a $10,000 fine.

The final steps have just been taken and these cases are now before the State Criminal Appeals Court. The defendants are out on bail. The Court is not expected to act for perhaps another six months.

Others Wait Ruling

Meanwhile there are several other persons against whom the prosecutor will act on the basis of the same charge, if and when the appeals court affirms the verdicts of the district courts.

In the trials the only defense offered by any of the defendants was in the case of Mr. Woods, who presented a university student to testify that some of the same books used in the trial to prove that Mr. Woods advocated overthrow of the government, were available at the university library. The intent here, it is understood, was to show that Mr. Woods read and sold books whose reading and selling by others was not considered to be illegal or proof of subversive activity.

The prosecution pointed out that proof of another's violation of the law does not relieve the one on trial from the fruits of the same violation. Furthermore, the prosecution pointed out—and this is an important point in the whole controversy—the reading or selling of some particular book in these cases was not used in itself as evidence of subversion, but often merely as a link in a chain of circumstantial evidence.

Most of the materials seized and put on exhibit were leaflets and pamphlets published by the Communist party or affiliated groups, and distributed free.

Only Two Raids

There were only two raids in connection with the trials, one on a book store operated by the Woods and used as a meeting place of the Communists, and the Woods home, where party literature and financial and membership records were found. Incidentally there has been no burning of books in Oklahoma.

Altogether some 10,000 pieces of literature — again, most of them free pamphlets—were seized. Some 300 or 400 pieces were introduced in evidence. Only a relatively few of course were commented on directly.

What Prosecution Sought

These pamphlets, and what books there were, explains Lewis Morris, County prosecutor, were brought into the trials, not to prove the literature itself liable under the law but to prove that the defendants through their reading and selling and distributing of such literature thus showed that they advocated things preached by this literature, which, in the interpretation of the prosecution, was in its final effect overthrow by violence of the Government of the United States.

One of these leaflets in particular, Mr. Morris said, openly urged the Negroes of this area to "rise" against the constituted authorities and establish a form of Soviet Government.

By showing that the defendants were members of the Communist Party, and then that the Communist Party advocated violent overthrow of the Government, the prosecution sought to add to that chain of evidence to the effect that the defendants themselves supported the same procedure.

Many of the books seized, as might be expected out of some 10,000 pieces of literature, were of the kind that many persons have in their library. Persons and organizations supporting the defense in these trials have widely distributed lists of these books, giving the impression, it is charged, that affirmation of the convictions in these trials would in effect put all or some of these books on a sort of taboo file in Oklahoma.

This, says the prosecution and others here who have followed the proceedings carefully—except of course the defendants and their suppporters—is not the truth.

The Court in charging the jury in the case of Robert Woods, made it most clear that if the books and pamphlets were interpreted to be mere discussions, explanations, historical expositions, or even expressions of support for, some other form of government, they were not evidence of subversive intentions.

Where Books Were Liable

Only, he said, if this literature showed a clear preference for, or advocacy of, overthrow of the government by violence did they contribute to the evidence against the defendants. The convictions were by no means based wholly on the books or pamphlets and it does not follow, legal authorities here say, that conviction of the persons carries any illegal flavor to the books themselves.

Now all this does not mean that some persons may not, in fact that some persons do not, believe that some of these books involved may be in themselves illegal under the Criminal syndicalism act. Mr. Morris says, thinking particularly of the pamphlet advocating the setting up a negro soviet unit, that some of the literature may be illegal under that law.

Admittedly the way is open for possible persecution of innocent persons or innocent books under a broad interpretation of the law. This is possible though, it is pointed out, under most any law. It is particularly possible just now, it is said, under the criminal syndicalism section of the new Federal Alien Registration law.

Might Have Been Witch Hunt

There is no evidence, though, that innocent books or innocent persons are in any especial present danger in Oklahoma. And this can be said in spite of the additional weight of the famous Lindbergh case, and the legislative "little Dies committee" case.

Mr. Lindbergh, it will be remembered, was refused use of the city property here for an America First Committee speech, and finally appeared in a ball park.

This act by the City Council was roundly denounced by many citizens. Mr. Morris, for one, believes Mr. Lindbergh should have been allowed to speak, As for the legislative inquiry that got nowhere, and is found amusing rather than serious by most people here.

Put all this together and it might appear as if Oklahoma was on a witch hunt. It may be true that the State, one of our youngest, and still robust and direct in its action, is "quick on the trigger," as one veteran put it. Maybe it does have some things to learn about the full meaning of tolerance. In general though Oklahoma, on the basis of the facts, should not be hastily accused of narrowness, because its courts find persons guilty of violating one of its statutes.

Pogrom in Washington Tilt of Jones and Meyer

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Evening Star said today that Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones last night shook Eugene Meyer, editor and publisher of the Washington Post, so that Mr. Meyer's glasses fell to the floor and were shattered after Mr. Jones earlier had expressed displeasure at a Post editorial aimed at him.

The action took place at a meeting of the Alfarfa Club, one of Washington's oldest and most prominent good-fellowship organizations, which was held at the New Willard Hotel.

The Star said Mr. Jones was leaving the gathering to keep a dinner engagement and as he walked toward an exit he met Mr. Meyer.

"Mr. Jones," the paper said, "addressing some words that come from deep in the heart of Texas, to Mr. Meyer, then took him by both shoulders and shook him. Mr. Meyer's glasses fell to the floor and shattered. Several observers, thinking that Mr. Jones and Mr. Meyer were merely over-enthusiastic in their greetings, smiled happily at the good fellowship thus displayed—for they are old friends. But with the tinkle of Mr. Meyer's glasses on the floor, others sensed that action was needed. It came in a rush of friends to separate the gentlemen and lead them to widely separated seats.

"That was all except that former Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, who was at first mistaken for a peacemaker, was also led away by friends. Mr. O'Connor, according to observers, apparently wished to join up on one side or the other and came in swinging. He touched no one, however, and explained later that he was defending Mr. Jones.

"The incident lasted about 15 seconds and quick-witted George Wilson sprinting to the piano, played the 'Star-Spangled Banner' with feeling while everyone came to attention."

The Star said neither Mr. Jones nor Mr. Meyer would comment on the affair this morning but that both were "good-natured about it later in the evening," last night.

At the White House President Roosevelt smilingly remarked to reporters that he had no news on the subject when they inquired at his press conference whether he had heard "anything from Jones or Meyer since the battle."

"Are you in a neutral corner?" he was asked.

He said he hoped he would not be made referee or umpire, and laughed aside a question whether he was counting time.

An editorial in the Post yesterday said that Mr. Jones, as head of, among other Government agencies, the RFC Rubber Reserve Company, "fell down rather badly on the job of acquiring and producing sufficient rubber to meet an emergency that we should have foreseen and prepared for with feverish haste. The chief reason for his failure is a boundless ambition for power that has led to his taking on more jobs than he can successfully manage. The proof of an official's worth to his country lies in his ability to meet and conquer the kind of obstacles of which Mr. Jones complains. Blaming the other fellow is a confession of defeat—not a mark of merit."

Higher Salaries Taking Teachers

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—The lure of "more attractive salaries" is causing a shortage of school teachers, says a high-ranking official of the Government's Education Department.

Dr. Besse Goodykoontz, assistant United States Commissioner of Education, who delivered a report yesterday to the Golden Jubilee Convention of the Association for Childhood Education, asserted in an interview:

"Shortages already exist in the technical, industrial, health, and physical education fields. We fear severe shortages in rural area and small-town schools because of withdrawals for more attractive salaries."

In her convention report, Dr. Goodykoontz emphasized the necessity for establishment of adequate pay, recreational and health facilities for children whose parents are working in war industries.

Tulso, Okla., was chosen as the 1943 convention city providing "the Executive Board feels it advisable to hold a convention next year."

Rockefeller 'Proud' Of Citizenship Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is "proud to be an honorary citizen of the great Commonwealth of Virginia," the financier-philanthropist has written E. R. Combs, Clerk of the Virginia State Senate.

In a letter expressing his appreciation for an illuminated copy of resolutions adopted by the Senate following his biennial commemorative session at Williamsburg in January, Mr. Rockefeller wrote in part: "I am deeply moved by the spirit of friendliness which prompted it.

"The labor which my associates and I have carried on in Williamsburg has been a labor of love made infinitely more delightful because of the universal and wholehearted co-operation of the peole of Williamsburg and of the State, both official and lay. Without this very widespread and generous backing, what has been accomplished at Williamsburg would not have been possible."

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

SUMMER RENTALS

COMPACT—6-room house, bath, garage, all conveniences, walking distance Christian Science church. Cotuit, Mass. Summer or longer rental. Call mornings before 10, PAR kway 0102-W. (Boston).

COTUIT, Cape Cod—Cottages $300 up; elec. ranges and refrig.; free golf, tennis with same. Ask MR. FOWLER, 700 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Arn 0500.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL studios, quiet home; Hudson view; refrig.; $6.50 up (tourists $1.00 daily). Irma Thompson, 255 West 108th St., N. Y. C.

BOSTON — Attractive, clean, sunny rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church; fireplace, kitchen privileges. Comm. 7845.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 East 18th St.—Beautiful room, private house; reasonable; (Kingshighway Brighton Line). Tel. ES. 5-0833.

GREAT NECK, N. Y. — 2-room suite, furnished, private bath; garage; refined home for 2 men or business couple; large grounds; convenient to station. Phone Great Neck 708.

HOTEL MINERVA
216 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.25 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.50 to $4.50
29th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., Old Chelsea—Charming room, garden view; private apt.; modern steel structure; roof terrace; restaurant; convenient. CHelsea 3-3748.

N. Y. C., 70TH (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Immaculate, sunny; running water; adj. bath; elev.; refinement; $5.00 up; references. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th—Comfortable, beautiful, large front room, single, double; excellent location; convenient churches. CO. 5-8084.

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West—Single room, facing park, $5.50; near church, transportation. Phone ACademy 2-2658 (Apt. 4-N).

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ROXBURY, 18 Akron St.—Furnished rooms, board if desired; good location, convenient to transportation. Call Highland 9838-7790 (Mass.).

SOMERVILLE—Nicely furnished, well heated room in private American family, for gent. or lady. Som. 0266. RUSSELL, 15 Penwick St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single room in private home. Gentleman preferred. Half block Conn. Ave. Call WO 1775 after 1 p. m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sleeping quarters in clean comfortable recreation room with tile shower for two gentlemen. EM 3022.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, good food; 3 baths; beautiful surroundings, loving hospitality, restricted; $14; booklet; open all year. FulleRest, Wellsboro, Pa.

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Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0670. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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YOUNG man to manage and develop insurance dept. of real estate office. H. MATZ & CO., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA 4-8004.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED beauty shop operator, good salary, pleasant working conditions in long established shop. Boston. CIR cle 9830.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG tenor seeks expression; popular, operetta, opera, church music; radio voice. Write Box G-5, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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FIRST-CLASS cook, equal to chef; excellent references; city-country; American-born Protestant. CIr. 7-3430 (Apt. 4-C). N. Y. C.

PROTESTANT desires position companion housekeeper to refined lady; has considerable business experience. Box F-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Get the Most for Antiques
Reliable and immediate attention. Sta. 2964 GLUCK'S, 42 Colborne Rd., Brighton, Mass.

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap 9807.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7046.

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USED AND NEW auto parts and accessories. Complete machine shop service. Official "Carter Carburetor" sales and service. Brake Drums Refaced. AUTO HAVE YARD, INC., 1893 River Street, HYD. 0024.

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-3897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

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Williams Book Store, 85 Washington Street Boston Cap. 0645

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Try our new developing and printing service. Orders left or received before 2 p. m. Ready following day at 5 p. m. Ask for price list. Ralph Harris Co., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

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FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built
W. R. SMITH CO., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 16 CHILCOOT PLACE End. 6600

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DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 39 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0648. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

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COMPANION for young lady evenings; an intelligent mature woman, employed during day; room and board in exchange; suburbs. Y-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

WRITER (woman) wants room, board for fair exchange of service; drive, cook; ex. refs. Box F-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES Col. 9632
RENOVATED 1 day service, we anywhere
DORCHESTER MATTRESS SERVICE

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hover, Man. 9400, Boston.

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JOIN A CLASS for better speech, better posture, better voice development. EUGENIE B. ABBOTT, 1 W. 30th St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-3634.

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Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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89 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 3278

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Slip Covers made to fit. Cheerful material. Reasonable prices. The Ullian Co., 147 Charles St., Boston. Lcf. 2870

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WANTED TO BUY

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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Early Spring Is the Best Time to Apply Fertilizer
Vigoro—Bone Meal—5-3-7
Bovung—Driconure
Frazer's Immunized Seeds
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
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ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

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Lubrication
Tires Batteries
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BOSTON—Hyde Park

FERTILIZERS
Bone Meal, Sheep Dressing
LOMA VIGORO
BOVUNG MILORGANITE
LAWN AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS
KEARNEY'S HARDWARE
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Beauty Salon
Specializing in permanents and all branches of beauty culture, also featuring the feather cut.
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Enjoy selecting your foods from our wide variety of quality groceries, meats, vegetables, and bakery products.
BIRDS EYE
BLAIR'S FOODLAND
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Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449
WOODSUM COAL & OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

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ABC-O-MATIC WASHER
—LIMITED QUANTITY—
Complete Wash—32 Minutes
PHILCO RADIOS AND REFRIGERATORS
ROBINSON'S
32 MAIN ST., BROCKTON (next to Keiser) QUINCY

Storey & Co
NEW GROUP
PIGSKIN and PIGRAIN GLOVES $2.25
in all new shades
238 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Inc
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

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"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
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FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
GENERAL ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS 44.95
Both tank and rotary brush type
783 MAIN STREET

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BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
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Brookline Village
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FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Center Street LAS. 0084

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5004

CAMBRIDGE

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The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call TRO. 1603
It's time for a new Spring Permanent
We Carry Farel Destin Cosmetics
7 HUDSON STREET

Lawn Mowers Sharpened, Called For and Delivered. Fertilizers, Lawn Seeds, Garden Tools and Hose. Blackout Shades.
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6760

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Harden
30 PALMER STREET TRO. 2500
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

THE POWELL PRINTING COMPANY
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Printing
Quality—Service—Dependability
TELEPHONE TROWBRIDGE 9611

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FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
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INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel 800

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.
We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.
Harper Method Shop
Room 17 339 Main Street Tel. 3430

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

Exclusive at Rice's
Mark Cross Handbags
$2.50 to $20.00
Fine Diamonds RICE & CO. *Watches*
F. W. RICE
330 MAIN STREET

helen's
LOVELY KID AND FABRIC GLOVES
also
NICE VARIETY OF BAGS
381 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Garden Seeds
Lawn Mowers
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
239 Main Street Greenfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS
HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This Spring see the Triple Test Worsted Suits by
Hart Schaffner & Marx
exclusively at
GERROS' MEN'S SHOP
Opposite Post Office

Does Your Figure Tell the Truth?
Flexees are cleverly created to re-proportion, re-align, problem curves . . . Ask our corsetiere — she knows the perfect Flexees for you—Girdles and Combinations $6.50-$8.50.
Philbrook MacKenney Shop, Inc.

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Time for a Spring Check-up. See us now.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue
Telephone 5310

HOLYOKE

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight Street

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

HOSIERY

Service weight, pure silk leg, lisle top	$1.50
Pure silk 3-thread service chiffon	$1.50
Chiffon lisle, spring shades	$1.10
Rayon chiffon, special at	89 cents
Nylon hose with lisle top	$1.69-$1.75

THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

Store Your Furs in
Cherry & Webb's
Dry Cold Certified Vaults
Telephone 25251

New Spring Styles in
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

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R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats

Boned Five-Rib Oven Roast	lb. 39c
Back of Rump Roast	lb. 45c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 56 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

Save the Waste Paper for Defense. The Paper-Pac Home Paper Baler $2.98. Buy Defense Stamps with the proceeds.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Avenue Phone Lex. 0300

Hazel Brown Beauty Shop
Permanents and Finger Waving
4 Waltham Street Tel. Lex. 0879

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 5-9761 6 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
Ed Wilson Co.

Lyle
321 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

MASSACHUSETTS
LOWELL
(Continued)

Clothe Your Boy at Talbot's
Largest Boys' Department
Lowest Prices in Lowell
Talbot Clothing Co.
Central at Warren St., Lowell

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

It is smart economy to invest in A Good Coat Now
Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

New Cotton
HOUSECOATS
Of Striking Spring Prints. Fine quality crepe and printed broadcloth that launder so beautifully. The crepes require no ironing. Sizes 12 to 20—38 to 52—$2.98 and $3.98
Goddard Bros
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

Spring Comes to
Lonvals
Showing Arrow, Manhattan and Whitney Shirts, also Neckwear, Gloves, Pajamas and Interwoven Hosiery.
328 UNION STREET

Blossom Out in
Spring Fashions
from
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET

Youth World
Serving the South of Lynn
147 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters
Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Practical Gifts for the Bride
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum St.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR VICTORY
Salvage Last Year's Golf Clubs
Have Your Favorite Clubs
RE-WOUND, CLEANED and POLISHED, $1.50
Tennis Rackets Re-strung
MALDEN BRINE SPORTING GOODS
16 Exchange Street MALDEN

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3007

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
494 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3300
611 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 2252

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family

ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
Join Our Hosiery Club
Get your 13th pair Free
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

FURNITURE PRICES STILL LOW
Ample Inventories Assure You
A FINE SELECTION
of All Types of Furnishings at
GUARANTEED SAVINGS
You can still buy on easy terms
FLESHER FURNITURE CO.
240 PLEASANT ST. Mal. 3813

FREEMAN'S

Fur Storage and Repairing
Complete Cleansing and Tailoring Service
We call and deliver
220 PLEASANT ST. ESTAB. 1900
MAL. 2832

FUR STORAGE
2% of Valuation
ALL MINOR REPAIRS FREE OF CHARGE
We Specialize in
REMODELING and REPAIRING
at reasonable prices
H. BROOS, Furrier (SINCE 1893)
17 Pleasant Street Malden 0262

Headquarters for
SHOE REPAIRING and HAT CLEANING
Men's and Women's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
32 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0262

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

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CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1890
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3210

Pearl Hardware
Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies
Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios
Garden Tools
Sanding Machines For Rent
427 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Whitman—Apollo—Lovell and Covel Candy—Eaton's Stationery
H. H. Ayer—Yardley—Eliz. Arden Toilet Goods
503 Main Street Tel. Mel. 4130

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

A. C. Richards & Co.
INCORPORATED
Upholsterers
Furniture Made to Order and Repaired
Mattresses and Refinishing
9 E. EMERSON ST. TEL. MEL. 1253

F. A. PRATT CO.
(W. H. Fellows, Prop.)
Established 1890
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 39 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1016

CHIPMAN
WINDOW SHADE & SCREEN CO.
Washable Window Shades
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Free L. B. Wallace, Mgr.
688 MAIN STREET MEL. 3067

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel. 0203 Crystal 1595

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1026 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0484. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

RAYON SHEER DRESSES
STYLED BY "LYNBROOK"
12 to 38
Bond's Convenience Shop
Bray Block Union Street

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre Street BIG. 4240
Large Meaty FOWL.....lb. 29c
1942 Spring Lamb is in.....lb. 33c
Green Beans.....2 lbs. 25c
Avocado Pears.....4 for 25c

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

Ann's Corset Shop
238 WALNUT ST. AT WASHINGTON
Foundation Garments $5.95 up
Girdles, $3.95 to $16.50
Brassieres, $1.25 to $5
Specializing in All Figure Types from Junior to Matron
Custom Fitting and Free Alterations

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Furniture insurance protects all household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us today.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7304

NEWTON—West Newton

JUST ARRIVED!
DRESSES AND PLAY SUITS
FOR MOTHER AND DAUGHTER
"Sandra Lee" and "Talk O' the Teens" and other famous makes for the Junior Miss—9 to 15 years
"American Golfer," "Tom Boy" and other famous makes for Misses and Women 12 years to size 42
WEST NEWTON SQ. LASELL 2300

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

WHITE ROSE
Grapefruit Juice
Natural or Sweetened
46-oz. Can 25c 3 No. 2 Cans 29c
Kelsey's Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Spring Value Parade of Household Furnishings Starts April 15
England Brothers

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1751 RES. 2-0032

Shagmoor and Printzess
Two of the Smartest "Famous Names" in Women's Apparel that are found exclusively at
Holden & Stone Co.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

UPHOLSTERING
Draperies, Slip Covers and Cabinet Work on Modern and Antique Furniture.
ARTHUR ROHMAN
SOUTH STREET DIAL 5239

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	R	E	Y		S	W	I	F	T
O	V	I	D		W		E	L	I	A
T	A	G		C	A	T		L	E	T
	S		S	U	R	A	H		L	
S	T	O	W	E		W	O	R	D	S
U		I				Y			O	
M	A	N	N	A		C	L	O	W	N
	R		E	P	P	I	E		R	
C	L	E		R	E	D		F	I	G
H	E	N	S		T		M	I	T	E
I	N	D	I	A		G	E	N	E	T

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Your Dollars
Get more at Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

LUMBER and MILLWORK
Dettinger Lumber Co., Inc.
26 Warren Terrace Dial 2-6917

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 39 TEMPLE STREET

How Long Can You Run Your Car!
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Blu 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Headquarters for Famous
LABEL WORK CLOTHES
- CARTER'S
- SWEET ORR
- BRAZEMAN
- WELDER'S CLOTHES

All under a separate roof
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TORRE'S PAVILION
Will Open April 15th
Reading and Wakefield Line

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
7 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1540

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1500

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

SOMERVILLE

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
339 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3087. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions Grown on the Premises.
Telephone Orders Given Special Care
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

Star Market Co.
LOWEST EVERYDAY PRICES
on all nationally famous brands!
Never knowingly undersold on quality.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0219

Davis Sq. Wall Paper & Paint Supply Co.
DEALERS IN
Wallpaper Paint Oils
Shellacs Varnishes Paint Brushes
Glass and Putty
410 Highland Ave. Som. 2636-7

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Mattresses Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

STONEHAM

Johnson's Texaco Service Station
TEXACO PRODUCTS
Complete Lubrication
Cars Washed and Polished
451 Main St., Stoneham Stoneham 0529

TAUNTON

FURNISHINGS for MODERN HOMES
Linoleum and Floor Covering Specialists
BOSTOCK FURNITURE COMPANY
10-12 Trescott St. Taunton, Mass.
"Your Store"
TELEPHONES 3421 and 3422

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN

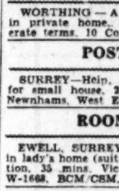
Star Market Co.
First of the Season!
Fresh NATIVE DUCKLING
6 to 7 lb. avg. Lb. 25c
Delivery Service
25 MT. AUBURN ST. WAT. 3000

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's
Try Our LUNCHEON Specials
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH


NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North
Quincy, Weymouth, East
Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPNY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

Ask MR. BABB
how to make
Collections
Vases—Lacquers—Porcelains—etc.
a Pleasure!

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent, confidential London address; letters redirected immediately; 5/- p. a.; royal patronage; capital £250,000. Write BM/MONO64, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

SURREY—Help, above military age, wanted for small house, 2 in family. Mrs. VIGORS, Newnhams, West End Grove, Farnham.

ROOMS TO LET

EWELL, SURREY—Unfurnished room to let in lady's home (suit business lady); 3 mins. station, 35 mins. Victoria; meals arranged. Box W-1468, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BATH

THE PULTENEY BOOKSHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath Tel. 4528
NEW & STANDARD BOOKS

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

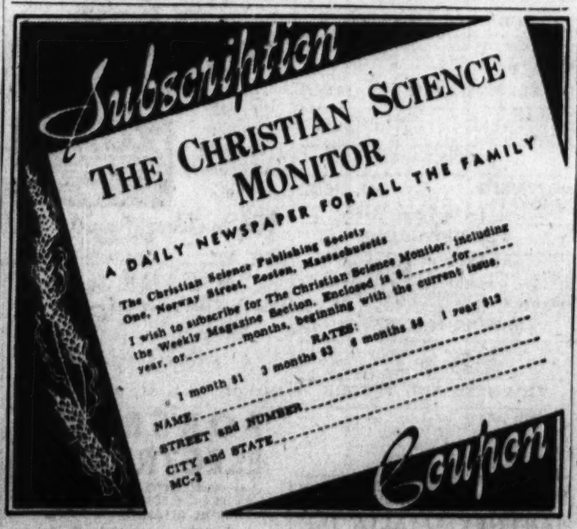
ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

BIRMINGHAM

Tel.: Mid 3901
SALLY
31 NEEDLESS ALLEY
(Seven doors up NEW ST., Side of Kardomah Cafe)
DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY
SPECIALIZE IN LARGE & SMALL FITTINGS
MODELS IN STOCK
PROP.: M. WHITEMAN.

Millinery Gowns Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575, Moseley Road, Birmingham

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____Months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Tel. Cen. 3727 32 Gt. Western Arcade
ASHMORES
Owner Mrs. Marsh
GOOD SHOES
All Prices
BAGS SLIPPERS STOCKINGS

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 240, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The Sole Agent for the Noted "K" SHOES is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — buy
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
79, Old Christchurch Road and
168, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
Forum Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton.

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving
a Speciality
TEL. 1016

Jarrauds
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Kendall
71 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
14, Western Road, Brighton
3, The Arcade, Worthing

ATHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers
and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24438
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

BROMLEY

BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service
Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 2271-2

W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. King)
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

SAFE REMOVALS
By a firm of sixty years experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
139 High Street, Bromley Ray. 2001-2

ENGLAND

CAMBERLEY

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques Licensed Valuers
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO 1938

EXETER

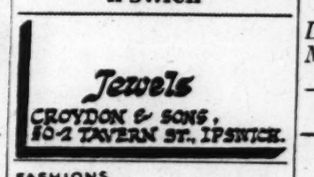
13, High Street, Exeter.
10, Fleet Street, Torquay.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

HARROW

The GINGERBREAD HOUSE

9a College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 4699
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

IPSWICH



FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Corder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- 150 Departments
- A Non-combine Store.
- A Magnificent Escalator Hall

KINgston 1001

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR
DRY CLEANING

LEAMINGTON

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
46, The Parade, Leamington
11, Bull Street, Birmingham

LEICESTER

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
36, Granby Street and
16, Haymarket, Leicester.

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
286 Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5043
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Popham's—Plymouth

REDHILL—Surrey

Franco-British
LAUNDRY
HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS
72, Station Road, Redhill
PHONE RED. 3204

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and Delivered. Tel. Richmond 1871
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 2284/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS 340

SUTTON COLDFIELD

LONGMORE'S LTD.
PARADE
The House for Coupon Value
Ladies' and Girls' Outfitting
Men's and Boys' Outfitting
School Clothing a Speciality

SUTTON—Surrey

LADIES!
For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION WEAR FOR SUMMER
Pay a visit to our
RESTAURANT CAFE, TORQUAY
TEL. 3286

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers and also Carr's Biscuits and Carson's Chocolates.
21 and 22, Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

MAISON ARTHUR
Hair Specialist
Experts in Every Branch
30 High Street Phone 352

Wales

CARDIFF

MARY MORGAN
Ladies' Outfitter
Park Place, Cardiff Tel. 3192

NEWPORT

A. E. NASH
HAIR STYLIST
Expert Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture
ALL BRANCHES OF LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
6, Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.
TEL. 2010

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS & FIGURES
MIDWESTERN FARMERS SOMETIMES PLOW UP A CROP OF FISH IN THE SPRING — SMALL MINNOWS THAT LIVE IN THE MUD.
IT'S A FACT THE DECK AREA OF AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IS ABOUT 2.3 ACRES.
THE PAINT ON THE HULL OF A 10,000-TON CRUISER MAY WEIGH AS MUCH AS 100 TONS.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electric Shaver Works?

An electrical shaver, or dry shaver, works on the principle of the shears. Unlike the barber's "straight-edge," or the home "safety" razor, the electric shaver does not require a thin, sharp cutting edge. The beard hairs are severed by a shearing or pinching action, not cut as with a knife.

The electric shaver head, or cutting device, consists of a stationary steel plate or guard with openings to admit the hairs, and beneath this plate (and pressing against it) is another steel plate

ENLARGED DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH OF ONE TYPE OF ELECTRIC SHAVER HEAD

with openings roughly corresponding to the guard openings.

The outer plate is pressed against the skin, forcing the beard stubble into the openings, and the inner plate moves rapidly back and forth, successively opening and closing the openings thousands of times a minute. A hair poked through an opening is sheared off neatly and with dispatch when the movement of the under plate or cutting blade closes the hole again.

The movement of the shearing or cutting plate may be strictly back and forth, or the plate may be replaced by spiral blades, like those found in a lawn mower. Two types of power are used to operate electric shavers—magnetic and a rotary type motor.

In shavers using magnetic power the cutting plate is connected to the armature of an electromagnet. When the instrument is plugged in to alternating current, the armature is alternately attracted and repelled, causing it to vibrate rapidly.

The rotary type power consists of a tiny electric motor and differs also from the type previously mentioned in that it will run on either alternating or direct current.

Quite a variety of head designs have been offered. Some shaver heads are rounded, some are flat; some have slots, others have round or square holes; some offer more than one cutting surface; some have an attachment for trimming sideburns, moustaches, and the like.

It is a neat problem for the shaver designer to get the openings just the right size. If they are too tiny, it is hard to persuade the beard hairs to enter and be sheared, and a close shave is difficult to obtain. If they are too large, there is always the chance that you may get a bit of your face pinched by the cutting plate, providing a shave that is definitely too close for comfort.

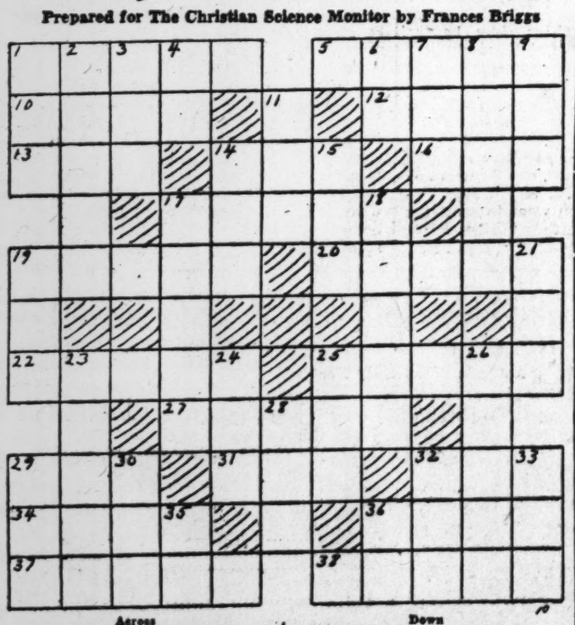
—W. P. Keasbey

Rice and Asia

About 85 per cent of the world's rice grows in Asia; China produces the greatest amount, but not enough for its own needs.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is the leading character in Maugham's "Of Human Bondage"?
8—What bird resembles the swallow?
10—Who was a famous Roman poet?
12—What was pseudonym used by Charles Lamb?
13—One who is "it" runs after children in what game?
14—What was Dick Whittington's pet?
16—To allay.
17—What is a soft twilled silk used for scarfs and linings?
19—Little Eva is a character in novel by whom?
20—What would you find in a lexicon?
22—What was the food sent to Israelites during their 40 years' wandering in wilderness?
25—Buffoon is what?
27—Who is adopted child of Silas Marner?
29—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
31—U. S. railroad station porter wears cap of what color?
32—What is a small, pear-shaped fruit of a tree native to southwestern Asia?
34—What are female Sebrights?
36—What is a small weight?
37—The Sepoy Mutiny took place where?
38—What is a small, spotted carnivore of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa?

Down

1—What is a small portable bed?
2—What nautical command means "stop"?
3—Outfit.
4—What ending denotes the past tense?
5—You and I.
7—City of Waukegan is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
8—Who wrote "A Little Book of Western Verse"?
9—If you make an edging from thread wound on a shuttle, you do what?
11—Armed conflict is what?
14—What is red used by Willie Hoppe?
15—What is a marble to be used as a shooter?
17—Essex County, England, gave its name to a breed of what?
18—Who was an English writer of games?
19—An amount.
21—Male descendant.
23—Who is author of "Lily Christine"?
24—Precious stone, usually deep blue.
25—Who became ideal Spanish hero?
26—If you followed in Ben Hecht's footsteps, you would do what?
28—Would you pet, row, or eat a toia?
29—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
30—Termination.
32—What is paddlelike process of an aquatic animal?
33—Obtain.
35—What river in China is more than 1,000 miles long?
36—Myself.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

And let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his neighbour; and love no false oath: for all these are things that I hate, saith the LORD.—ZECH. 8:17

Three 'S's' for After Dinner Speakers

Young Percy Puncho liked to talk
And he indeed talked well,
But anxious chairmen, counting heads,

Could never really tell
If he would leave a mite of time
For speakers of the day
Who'd traveled half the continent
With weighty things to say.

And so they made some rules for all—
Three S's they comprise:
It seemed to be the best "stop sign"
That they could then devise.

The first "S" pleads Sincerity
That listeners may know
That when the speaker says a thing
Its every word is so.

The second "S"—ah, "there's the rub"—
Demands that one be Short
And let the others have a chance—
Be, as it were, a sport.

But now the last "S" meets the need
Of pundit or of clown,
It has a final way with it—
It is, in fact, SIT DOWN!

Maude de Verse Newton

Soldiers Insist on Cookies

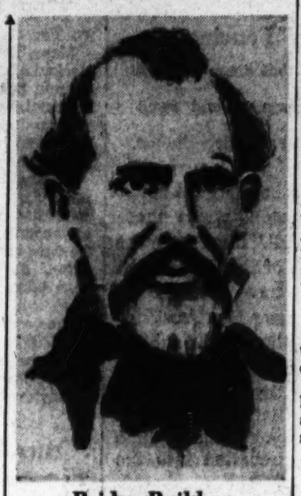
Sugar rationing wasn't in effect in Denver but it wasn't readily obtainable so Sergt. John O'Connor's mother wrote she was sorry but that Sergeant John and his buddies at Lowry Field would have to get along without her weekly packages of cookies.

The soldiers demonstrated their ingenuity. They scoured the town, found a couple of two-pound bags of sugar and rushed it to Mrs. O'Connor.

U. S. Money in Australia

United States notes or coinage may now be used in Australia in payments for goods and services, the Department of Commerce says.

Biographical Lines—John Augustus Roebling—1806-1869



Bridge Builder

ROEBLING was one of the greatest engineers of America.
The world remembers him as the inventor of suspension bridges.
He was born in Mulhausen, an ancient little city of Prussia.
As he showed promise, his parents gave him a good education.
The boy ultimately reached the Royal University of Berlin.
With famous masters, he studied engineering and architecture.
"The land of opportunity is America! . . . Let's go to America."
Such was the cry among many German students of the day.
After much reflection, young Roebling decided to try his luck.
He waved good-by to his mother and sailed for the New World.

♪ ♪ ♪

IN THE UNITED STATES he found a rising demand for engineers.
There were lands to survey, roads to trace, bridges to build.
Also, canals afforded a vital means of transportation.
But the difficulty was that canals could not cross mountains:
When a barge came to a mountain it had to be taken apart.
Each section was lifted over the top, down the other side.
The work was done by a giant windlass actuated by hemp ropes.
"These ropes are big but not strong," thought Roebling one day.
"They wear out quickly. There must be a way to improve them."
He recalled that a man in his native town had made wire ropes.
Soon he fashioned a rope of twisted wire, extremely strong.
It proved successful, and "Roebling" became a well-known name.

♪ ♪ ♪

ANOTHER PROBLEM was projecting a canal across a river.
At that time aqueducts floated canal boats over streams.
"Aqueducts hung from cables would be better," said Roebling.
Strongly opposed at first, the idea was finally put to test.
He was asked to build such an aqueduct over the Allegheny.
Success would mean fame . . . failure would spell utter ruin.
But John Roebling knew very well what he was talking about.
His aqueduct proved successful and he soon built many others.
From suspension aqueducts to suspension bridges was but a step.
Again people scoffed: "Imagine a bridge suspended by cable!"
"Was not the idea of spanning the Niagara Gorge folly itself?"
Nevertheless, John Roebling proposed to do exactly that.
One day he flew a kite to carry his first wire across the river.
Four years later the first train passed over a bridge.
And this bridge was the first suspension bridge in the world. . .

♪ ♪ ♪

ANOTHER ROEBLING suspension spanned the Ohio at Cincinnati.
Then, New York and Brooklyn planned to bridge the East River.
The engineer persuaded them to try the suspension idea.
His bridge was to be a mile long and cost $25,000,000.
It was to include altogether fifteen thousand miles of wire.
Years passed while foundations were sunk and cables spun.
In the meantime the great pioneer met with a serious accident.
Soon afterward he passed on, leaving the enterprise to his son.
Devotedly, Washington Roebling carried on the tremendous job.
The slightest error in the construction might mean disaster.
He insisted upon working with his men at the river bottom.
His long hours in the compressed air-caissons proved too much.
He sustained an injury and was partially incapacitated.
Obliged to stay indoors, he moved his home to Brooklyn Heights.
He sat at a window, supervising the work through a telescope.
And this was to be a long, absorbing watch of thirteen years. . . .
Today the Brooklyn Bridge majestically bestrides the river.
Over it teem vehicles of all kinds in an endless stream.
Walt Whitman has immortalized it in a beautiful poem.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Daily Quotation

LIFE is beautiful to whosoever will think beautiful thoughts. There are no common people but they who think commonly and without imagination.

—STANTON DAVIS KIRKHAM

Daily Anecdote

Before the American artist, Frank Millet, became known, he sent pictures to exhibitions—good pictures—but no one paid any particular attention to them. Finally, deciding that the time had come to be noticed, the artist decided upon a bold stroke. He painted a picture of a lady in black sitting on a bright red sofa against a vivid yellow background. His friends expostulated with him, saying the critics would be furious, and would surely tear him to pieces in their reviews, but Millet was adamant. The picture was exhibited.

The expected storm broke over the artist's head. The critics went into a towering rage over his garish "masterpiece." They ridiculed the committee that permitted it to be hung. They had squibs and gibes about it, but every time they spoke of it they mentioned Frank Millet. He suddenly became the best-known artist in town. Somebody, because of the stir, bought the picture at a good price and removed it to his home, much to the relief of the artist.

At the next exhibition Millet had another picture ready, one of a very different sort, and very good, but no better than the others he had exhibited before. The critics had much to say about it, and "noted with pleasure the marked improvement" that Mr. Millet had made, "an evidence," as they modestly put it, "of the value of criticism, even though severe, to a young artist."

Millet accepted this criticism with becoming humility. For, after all, he reflected, hadn't his critics helped to make him famous?

In Lighter Vein

Understanding

Wife: "Well, dear, I'll meet you at the Biltmore at twelve for lunch."

Husband: "All right, but please don't be any later than one."—Pacific Rural Press.

That's All

The rejected suitor was making his final plea.

"What," he asked "has this fellow got that I haven't?"

And the girl answered "Me."—Brown Jug.

Still Proves It

"Does your husband always live up to his promise of his courtship days?"

"Always. In those days he said he was not good enough for me, and he has been proving it ever since."—Windsor Star.

Sticky Business

An A.R.P. warden was giving his household an elementary lecture in case of air raids.

Afterwards he said to the young maid: "Is it all quite clear, Janet, what you have to do in case anything happens?"

"Yes, sir," she replied, "but it's going to be a sticky business using that there syrup pump."—Exchange.

$1 a Week to U. S.

[Montpelier (Vt.) Evening Argus]

Sacrificial patriotism came to the front today when Edward L. Heney, postmaster, announced that a local woman has been donating one dollar a week to the United States Government.

For three months now the woman, one of the city's working class, has been giving one dollar each week to the post office. In return, she is receiving nothing except a hearty "thanks" from Uncle Sam.

The post office has placed stamps on account which will later be cancelled, the value going to the Government.

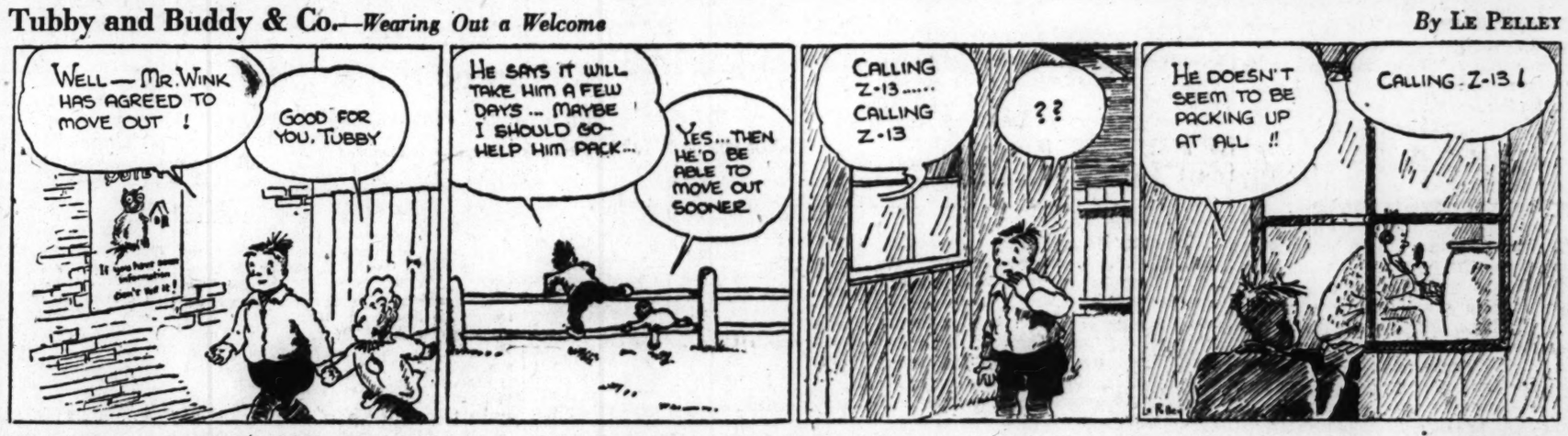
Monitor Camera Club from Lorne Huycke, Los Angeles

Quaking Aspens

This aspen grove was snapped in Kaibab Forest, Grand Canyon, Arizona. The aspen is a species of poplar, the leaves of which, because of their flat construction, flutter in the slightest wind.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wearing Out a Welcome*

By LE PELLEY


WELL — MR. WINK HAS AGREED TO MOVE OUT !
GOOD FOR YOU, TUBBY
HE SAYS IT WILL TAKE HIM A FEW DAYS ... MAYBE I SHOULD GO HELP HIM PACK...
YES ... THEN HE'D BE ABLE TO MOVE OUT SOONER
CALLING Z-13 ..... CALLING Z-13
??
HE DOESN'T SEEM TO BE PACKING UP AT ALL !!
CALLING Z-13 !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's Like Turning Me Loose in a Butcher Shop!*

By RODGERS

This afternoon the folks drove out to an orange grove to buy some fruit to take back North with us.
And while they were filling up the car the man in charge told the Boss he could help himself to all the fruit he could eat.
WOW!
If he had known the Boss as well as I do —
He'd never have said a thing like that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Two Strikes on Bill*

By THE HAGERS

MRS. DUCKLING WELCOMED ME. I QUACKED, WHERE ARE YOUR DUCKLINGS THREE?
"THERE'S SOME CRISIS IN THEIR AFFAIRS; THEY'RE STUDYING," SAID SHE, "UPSTAIRS."
THE "CRISIS" I COULD SOON DEFINE. BUD SAID, "IT'S OUR SCHOOL BASEBALL NINE.
BILL PLAYS FIRST BASE. A GREAT ONE, TOO. UNLESS HE MAKES A 'D', HE'S THROUGH!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Who Wants More Bataans?

The bitter news from Bataan is still too meager to provide a complete picture of what happened and what lies ahead. The American people do know that a magnificent fight against overwhelming odds has been made in their behalf. They are ready to place Bataan beside Bunker Hill and the Alamo.

Americans have been surprised to find how important to them a little spot on the other side of the Pacific can become. They feel that it was not a defeat, for General Wainwright or the men under him who had so many times brilliantly taken the offensive, but for themselves and their own failure to awaken and prepare. Millions of them are saying, "This heroic sacrifice shall not be in vain."

To make good in that purpose Americans will need more than the national resolve to retake the Philippines: That will be merely a satisfaction of revenge or a temporary rescue of the Filipinos unless Americans recognize that they must help to set up some police system to prevent a resurgence of world gangsterism. Without some continuing controls militarism could rise again in Japan as it has in Germany since 1919.

For Bataan is a monument to isolationism. It is a monument to the kind of thinking that could not see the importance of collective action against Japan's seizure of Manchuria in 1931, the kind of thinking which scoffed at Mr. Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech in 1937, the kind of thinking which failed to see that the Ethiopians and the Spaniards and Chinese were fighting civilization's battle against anarchy, the kind of thinking which refused to fortify Guam and trimmed naval appropriations. We are all more or less guilty.

Few among the "interventionists" saw ahead well enough to have saved Bataan. Clearly if Admiral Yarnell's advice had been taken, if Guam had been strongly held, if enough planes had been stationed in the Philippines and enough warships at Singapore, and there had been means of supplying them, there would have been a much better chance of holding the Islands. But most of the experts never held out any hope, even when they expected no such staggering blow as Pearl Harbor —unless British and American sea power were combined.

This fact helps us to understand that Bataan was made in Berlin as well as Tokyo. And it was made long before 1942. Without the Nazi outbreak, which strained all the power of Britain, Japan could never have gotten far with her own banditry. There may be more Bataans—and Singapores and Javas—before the United Nations finally marshal the power to hold their outposts. India is threatened today. Malta and Egypt are being bombed. We can only hope that bravery—and belated preparations—will suffice to save them.

But for those who want no more Bataans and who are resolved that such sacrifices shall not be in vain, it is essential to recognize that in today's world these places are in our own neighborhood and that we must not merely try now to rescue them, but determine henceforth to stop world gangsterism before it becomes war. For if Americans ten years ago could have felt as close to the Philippines as they feel today there need not have been a Bataan. If we can't use foresight, let's make better use of hindsight. Let's remember Bataan ten years hence.

Youth Movement That Helps

This is National Registration Week for the nearly 1,400,000 young people in more than 90,000 4-H Clubs—an organization founded on a sane, wholesome philosophy of providing a democratic agency for promoting recreation, education, and the right economic foundation for boys and girls in the rural areas and smaller communities. Started in 1914 by Act of Congress and administered by the Extension Services of the forty-eight States, it has grown by virtue of its worth to a prominent place in country life. Garden projects, livestock clubs, canning and home manufacture and designing of clothing are included in its scope.

This year the enrollment is expected to break the record of any previous roll-call. Not only are farm boys and girls keenly aware of the Food-For-Victory campaign, but through their clubs young people are volunteering for emergency services. Many are taking regular turns as airplane spotters; they have organized fire-fighting crews in country districts; they are heading campaigns for salvage collections. American citizens are doubly grateful that young people of the Nation can work together in a youth movement that has no sinister political ideology behind it.

Neighborly Fencing

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That sends the frozen ground swell under it,
And spills the upper boulders in the sun. . . .

Robert Frost, who knows a lot about things north of Boston, wrote these lines in "Mending Wall." If we were the speakers' committee of the Association of New England Fence Viewers we should arrange to have Mr. Frost address its next convention on the subject of walls and fences. For the Fence Viewers hold that there is much to commend a "good tight fence." And Mr. Frost might provoke among them a little searching discussion into the philosophy of fences.

"Good fences make good neighbors," he quotes a man as saying to him. The Fence Viewers say: "The world has not learned that fences join as well as separate—that they divide the land but harmonize the owners." To this Mr. Frost might reply, as he suggests in his widely loved poem:

Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offense.

The Fence Viewers' purpose is not hopelessly opposed to Mr. Frost's. They hold that men should learn "that a good tight fence is the joint responsibility of co-operating neighbors." Men who build fences and mend walls in that attitude never find them barriers. If it is in building fences instead of in tearing them down that men must first learn to co-operate, the Fence Viewers have a point.

From Mr. Frost's poem we gather he wishes mankind were further advanced than this, however. And perhaps they are. For notice that President John Gould, delivering the annual statement of his Association in Herb Neill's blacksmith shop at Plainfield, Vermont, remarked on the fact that New England Fence Viewers haven't viewed a fence in over fifty years.

Consent Gives Silence

Everyday readers—and newspapermen, for that matter—may not know a great deal about the technicalities of consent decrees, but the ordinary man can appreciate the effects of at least two consent decrees which have recently been obtained in Federal courts by the United States Department of Justice.

One of these, filed Thursday, releases the patents of the Magnesium Development Corporation, a joint subsidiary of the Aluminum Corporation of America and the German I. G. Farbenindustrie, so that magnesium metal may be freely produced for defense industries, especially aircraft, by processes which the German corporation hitherto has partly controlled.

The other decree, issued two weeks ago, dissolved a similar arrangement entered into in peacetime between the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and the same I. G. Farbenindustrie or German dye trust. That decree threw open to potential American producers of synthetic rubber the use of several thousand patents without payment of royalties. Already a group of oil companies in the United States, including Standard of New Jersey, offers to produce enough synthetic rubber by 1943 to provide some for civilian consumption.

Offhand it might seem fantastic that commercial contracts, such as patent pools or cartels, could preclude a nation from utilizing any industrial resources and processes for its defense. Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, asserts that these arrangements did not prevent Hitler from pushing war programs of aluminum and gasoline production in Germany but were used by him to keep possible production facilities idle or unbuilt in the democratic countries.

If consent decrees can unchain American production facilities, as they are evidently doing, Mr. Arnold will have won a big point in his argument for the usefulness of these legal weapons under the antitrust laws for loosening up monopolistic and restrictive controls whether in war or peace.

Just now the decrees will help to satisfy and silence a demand which otherwise would have become overwhelmingly articulate to do away with such international agreements between large industrial organizations. As it is, even quiet sentiment will demand that in future the contents of any such pacts be public information.

Another hardship of war for those already fearing the loss of cans and can-openers is the threat of discontinuing ready-sliced bread.

Our Readers Say—

Plans for Postwar Economics

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many have charged that the cards were stacked against the common man. Now world turmoil has so scrambled the deck that humanity may deal itself any kind of hand it wishes. It has been presented with a blank sheet and has been invited to write its own ticket. The opportunity is unprecedented.

Seizing that opportunity, selected economists from each of the free nations should immediately gather in conference to plan an economic code for the postwar world. To wait until the war ends would be a grave error. Agreement upon any international plan takes time. Economic practices, now so fluid, will begin to congeal as soon as hostilities cease. If planning does not commence until then, the congealing will follow naturally the prewar pattern. Reshaping thereafter will be increasingly more onerous.

Daytona Beach, Fla. H. S.

General Chiang—India's Friend

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No country will be more determined than a victorious China to prevent any resurgence of imperialism in Asia after this war. Yet the Chinese are practical enough to recognize that if imperialism—and in what the Indian leader, Mr. Nehru, recognizes to be a worse form than that hitherto known—is to be kept out of Asia the cause of the United Nations must be supported wholeheartedly and without delay.

General Chiang speaks not only for China but for most of us in the anti-Axis world when he urges upon Indian leaders the necessity of working with Sir Stafford Cripps toward a better future for India and other exploited nations. Indian leaders may well recognize that the eyes of their friends the world over are on them today, and that Indian decisions need not be based on confidence in British promises alone but on the prospect that India after this war will find itself regarded as an equal member of a society of free nations, supported in its claims to nationhood by all the victorious peoples.

Brookline, Mass. M. COURT

"Daily Bread"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to express my deep appreciation for the inspired and informative articles in our Monitor. This paper has been my "daily bread" for a number of years, and has done so much good to the human race that it is difficult to express in human words. The new series of articles by Messrs. R. H. Sharp and R. H. Markham are timely and will do a good and noble job. Special praise goes to Mr. Markham for his splendid article, "America at War: They Fight, Work and Sacrifice." I read it with great satisfaction and pride. It shows that there are no races, but darkened consciousness and enlightened men. MICHAEL KRASNOPOLSKY

Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Divisive Elements

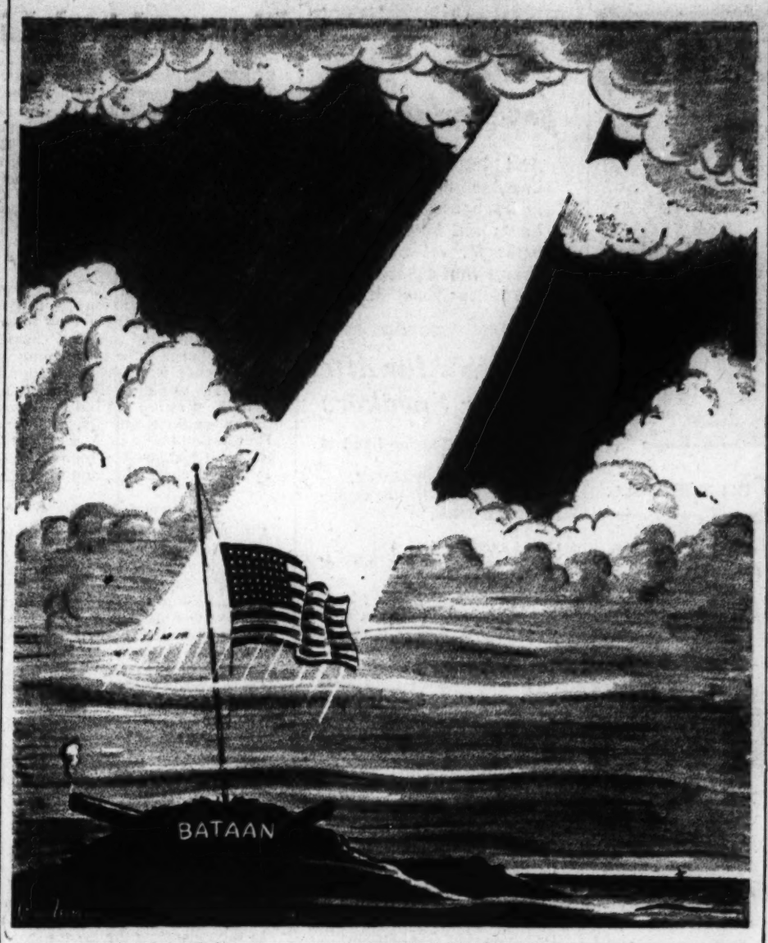
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No democracy is big enough for both patriotism and favoritism. F. D. W.

San Francisco

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"We Will Be Back"



"Foremost to Defend"

American troops landing in foreign ports leave ship, according to news dispatches, with "mascots' heads poking from numerous barrack bags."

All over a war-torn world, dogs of all sizes and descriptions, ribbon winners and mongrels alike, are in service again. They have been the good company of fighting men for centuries. In the Naples Museum, there is a bronze relief of a dog in the act of defending a Roman outpost against barbarians. A similar relief at the Madrid Museum has the dog-warrior clad in finely wrought armor.

From among the present thousands of mascots, and their blooded brothers-in-arms, trained war dogs, hundreds of heroes will emerge. They always have. During World War One, these heroes were so numerous that it was impossible to list more than a handful of them. They were in every great battle, seeking out the wounded, guarding prisoners, carrying dispatches, bringing up food and ammunition, and detecting prowlers. On the Western Front, the French alone had more than 10,000 of them in active service.

An American dog hero, Sergeant Stubby, won more decorations than any of his comrades. Across fields threaded with barbed wire and sheeted with bullets, through trenches reeking of gas, he carried out his scores of missions.

* * *

Then, there was Old Captain, the pointing griffon, who was a favorite of both American and French troops. He served as a messenger dog through all the four years of war. His bewhiskered face was grimly forbidding, the top of his head was rubbed bald by his gas mask. After the Armistice, he was brought to America, where he found a permanent home at the Prescott Hills Game Preserve in Massachusetts. There, after much difficulty in learning to understand English, he became a staunch friend of children, although he was always fiercely hostile to adult strangers.

British dog heroes were so numerous that in his final dispatch, Field Marshal Earl Haig paid tribute to their work. Among the most notable were Little Jim, a cross between retriever and spaniel, Paddy, an Irish terrier, and Scott, a collie.

It was Little Jim who, when the Germans began using poison gas, gave warning well before the troops detected it. At his vantage point in the front line trenches, he would lift his ears, test the air with his keen nose, and then bark furiously. As he had no gas mask, the Tommies protected him by placing his head in a man's smoke helmet, at the same time demanding a mask for him.

Once, while carrying a dispatch, Paddy disappeared and was given up as lost. But at last he limped painfully back to his own kennel. He was blinded temporarily by gas.

* * *

Except for a single failing, Scott, the collie, might have been one of the war's greatest dog heroes. He was intelligent, powerful, swift of foot, and so completely unafraid that he carried his dispatches through machine gun fire without blinking his eyes. But he was also a magnificent animal, a fact of which he was proudly aware.

He had learned that his silky beauty caught the eyes of troops, intriguing them into delaying him for a few moments of fussing. Belying Byron's tribute to the Newfoundland, vanity struck with such force that he found it impossible to pass a soldier without lingering to revel in the limelight of admiration. Consequently, he began coming in tardy from all his missions, demotion to less important duties followed, and the decorations he might have won went to comrades who kept their minds on their business.

J. K.

Down the Middle of the Road

Release the Victims of the Fifth Column

By Erwin D. Canham

The evidence of a large and powerful Fifth Column in the United States, which has been printed in The Christian Science Monitor during the past month—and there is more to come, particularly concerning the Pacific Coast—gives us all an immediate problem and a long-range problem.

The immediate problem is to help the Government draw the fangs of the worst of these internal enemies. An immediate problem, also, is to try to wake up the millions of Americans who are still bemusedly helping these enemies. They are, if anything, more dangerous than the vicious and proven agents of the Axis. Many of them do not even know that they are helping the enemy.

But the long-range problem is to study the conditions which produced this grave state of internal rot. Why are there millions of Americans who think so muddily, are so susceptible to vicious, hateful propaganda, that they cannot even realize the unspeakable dangers into which they are leading our common country?

* * *

All of the nations attacked by the Axis have had their serious though very different internal problems. Austria . . . Poland . . . Czechoslovakia . . . France . . . Belgium . . . Denmark . . . Norway . . . Britain. And now the United States. We knew we had deep internal divisions of opinion before Pearl Harbor. We did not realize that for months thereafter, right up to the present moment, there would be so many Americans who would covertly or openly oppose their nation's fight for survival. We thought the winds of peril would blow away the cobwebs of treason. They have not done so, and if we had studied our nation's previous wars we might have known that treason is not so easily downed.

With considerable vigor, yet with good regard for civil liberties, the Government has rounded up many enemy aliens. A few native-born persons who were advocating openly treasonable actions—such as direct sabotage, military revolt, non-payment of taxes, etc.—have also been arrested. Many more native-born or naturalized citizens will doubtless be arrested and curbed in the weeks ahead.

But that will not solve the problem. The main task is to set free the millions of Americans who do not realize the extent to which they are enslaved. These are they who, because of some old dislike or prejudice or well-justified grievance, perhaps, do not realize that this war is one war. Britain is our ally, Russia is our ally, and both are fighting valiantly for a common cause—have fought somewhat longer and much more perilously than we have done. We have to work with them, to support them in every possible way. Similarly, Franklin D. Roosevelt is President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces. He must have all our support.

Yet many Americans are continuing their private wars with the British, or the Russians, or the erstwhile leader of the New Deal, just as if the dangers or annoyances from these three sources were graver than the dangers from Germany and Japan. There is plenty that is wrong with all three symbols: Britain, Russia, F. D. R., but this is not the time to worry about that. Once the war is won, we will have our opportunity to speak critically of those who are on the firing-line today, and prevent these possible wrongs from perpetuating themselves in relation to us.

So deep is the spell into which such Americans have been cast that they do not see the danger to the Nation from without, they give only faint and ofttimes critical lip-service to the war effort, and preach defeatism constantly. More alert citizens are steadily asking: "What can I do?" One answer is: "Help to awaken our fellow-citizens to the fact that this war is one war, and it can only be won on the basis of unity, both internally and with our allies."

The materialism and selfishness which have plagued our civilization during the last two decades are doubtless the fundamental explanation for the lack of clear thinking among some Americans today. They have furnished a fertile bed for the seeds of hate and prejudice. As sacrifice and selflessness take the place of greed, we will come out of our false dream. And the war effort must be on the basis of sacrifice and selflessness, else it will not be won.

* * *

The mail that has reached this newspaper since its series of articles on subversive periodicals began—while not very great in volume, as such things go—nevertheless has revealed some tragic bewilderments. It shows the distance we have to go in achieving national clarity and consecration.

Yet it is also perfectly clear that the vast majority of Americans live and breathe in an atmosphere which is above the fetid underworld that nourishes the Fifth Column. To most Americans, the issues are plain and evident. The air is sweet and pure. They have faith in the primal verities of good and of good will, of love and justice and brotherhood. The fumes of hate and distrust do not stupefy them. They are tolerant and kindly, honest and filled with common sense. And they are not afraid of the job of going down into the basements or the stifle-chambers, to open the windows and release their fellow-Americans who have been captives to a few sinister and vicious forces.

The Wide Horizon

Japan in the Indian Ocean

By Volney Hurd

The importance of the Japanese bombing of Vizagapatam and Cocanada in the Madras presidency in India is not in the damage or casualties, which were slight, but as the forerunner of a direct invasion attempt before the monsoon sets in. Further attacks on Ceylon and the sinking of two British cruisers serve notice that Japan is now directing its chief attention to the Indian Ocean.

Just how this threat can be met is an interesting problem. The Japanese cannot afford to put too much of their fleet in the Indian Ocean while the American fleet is loose in the Pacific, a fleet which Secretary Knox stated the other day is now stronger than it was before the attack on Pearl Harbor, four months ago. And this is a very important fact to remember, for it may be the Achilles heel of the Japanese naval strength.

The Japanese fleet as a fighting unit is still an unknown quantity. Take away the surprise element and the land-based air superiority with which it has operated throughout the Southwest Pacific, and we can raise the question of the effectiveness of the fleet. Where it has overcome the United Nations, as in the Java Sea, it has only been because it had overwhelming preponderance of numbers and gun power. The United Nations are steadily building up land-based air power which already in spots equals the Japanese strength, and eventually will overwhelm it, and the element of surprise is gone. So that puts the Japanese fleet on its sheer surface ability to take care of the heavy blows which the American Navy is carefully preparing to give.

* * *

Now on that basis Japan can hardly afford to place much naval strength in the Indian Ocean. This must be causing the Japanese naval leaders much discomfort, for the Indian Ocean is a most tempting military objective, with its short distances, conquerable land bases, and vital supply lines feeding the Middle East, Russia, and China.

The Japanese dilemma now is how to keep strong in the Pacific in order to meet the American fleet attacks, keep the tenuous supply lines to the newly conquered Pacific islands going, and still divert sufficient naval strength to the Indian Ocean to back up an invasion of India and carry out a heavy campaign against the Allied supply lines. That's a huge program, any way you look it it, and it gives all the signs of the Japanese Navy becoming very extended, almost to the danger point of over-extension, even without an Indian invasion attempt.

Then the question arises, "Can the Allies take advantage of that over-extension?" They can if they put naval and air forces into the Bay of Bengal which will be superior to the Japanese. And this may be the time when co-ordinated movements of the British and American Navies can pay off even though they are laboring under severe extension themselves. For if the American Navy keeps its major forces in the Pacific, thereby forcing the Japanese to do the same, then the Japanese can put only small forces into the Indian Ocean. The sinking of the Cornwall and Dorsetshire was achieved by Japanese planes, and does not indicate the presence of warships.

* * *

Although the demands on British cruisers and destroyers have been very heavy, the battleships are not facing so much enemy naval power but that some of this strength might be used in the Indian Ocean. In fact, it is especially pertinent at this point to note that the British have never denied the Rome report that two battleships, two aircraft carriers, and a group of cruisers, destroyers, and smaller British naval vessels had rounded Capetown and headed for the Indian Ocean a couple of weeks ago.

Such a force—even reduced by the loss of two cruisers—must spotlight Japan's naval problem, for any effort to reinforce the Japanese Indian Ocean forces becomes a sheer invitation to the American Navy to move in. Let that British naval force be steadily reinforced by American long-range, four-motored flying fortresses, which could range and bomb with ease over the Bay of Bengal, and any Japanese advantage there would quickly be whittled down.

Thus we see a possible countermove to the Japanese threat against India. The Japanese are under the added difficulty of having to move fast or find their invasion prospects lost, because of the imminence of bad weather in India. Japanese attacks doubtless helped Indians to see the need for a speedy settlement with the Cripps mission.

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